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## ON IMPROVING AND STRENGTHENING THE WORK OF THE COMMERCIAL SECTOR

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 78 pp 2-26

[Speech given by Kim Il-song at a meeting of chairman of provincial people's committees on 8 April 1962. Identical versions of the speech were carried in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON and NODONG CH'ONGNYON on 8 April 1978.]

[Text] Today marks the 11th anniversary of the on-the-spot guidance the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave Pyongyang Department Store on 8 April 1967. On this occasion, the NODONG SINMUN editorial bureau republishes the full text of the speech "On Improving and Strengthening the Work of the Commercial Branch" which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song made at the meeting of chairmen of provincial people's committees on 8 April 1962 with a view to enabling the functionaries of the commercial branch to bring about innovation in the work of their branch, thoroughly carrying out the commercial policy of the party.

The full text of the speech follows:

At this meeting, the chairmen of provincial people's committees have concretely learned about the work of Pyongyang City People's Committee and exchanged opinions on a number of questions including the work of the commercial branch. This is a good training for the functionaries of people's committees in improving their job performance standard.

In recent years there has been a great advance registered in the work of the commercial branch. But there are still many questions that remain to be corrected in the work of commercial circulation. Today, to correct at the earliest possible date the deficiencies emerging in the sector of commercial circulation, and improve and strengthen the work of commercial circulation in line with the demands of developing realities is an important task facing the functionaries of people's committees.

Some people may think commodity shortage is responsible for the poor performance of commerce, but that is wrong.

At present in our country commodities are being produced incomparably more than before liberation. Several times more agricultural products and several score times more light industry products are being produced than in the past. Of course our stores are not yet amply stocked with daily necessities, and at times they run out of items such as meat and vegetables. So one may ask why are the stores not stocked well when plentiful commodities are being produced? But this is not hard to understand.

Today, our country's socialist system is basically different from the pre-liberation social system. Before liberation, it was the wealthy privileged circles, a minority, who could afford to purchase merchandise but the poor working people, an absolute majority, could not afford to buy them. So the stores had piles of commodities all the time and it looked as if there were plentiful merchandise available. To comment on meat as just one example, in pre-liberation days it was the landlords and capitalists who used to enjoy barbecue meat almost daily and in addition, they used to enjoy any other kind of meat they desired, at high class restaurants while the working people had to go one whole year without ever having one single piece of meat to enjoy. But now meat is supplied as a matter of obligation to hospitals, convalescent homes, rest centers and people engaged in heavy labor, and also evenly to all working people even though in smaller amounts. For all their indescribably hard underground work, mining workers could not afford enough rice in bygone days, let alone meat, but now the state supplies them with meat free of charge as part of the labor protection supply. This being so, there may be times when the stores have little meat on the counter to sell. The same applies to other merchandise.

All things considered, even though the stores may not currently have on hand plentiful enough merchandise to sell, our working people are being supplied with daily necessities several times more than in the past. Of course, when viewed from the rapidly growing demands of working people, it is a fact that merchandise supply is lagging behind. This question can be satisfactorily solved if the productive forces are developed in the future to the extent of filling the demands of the people for merchandise.

When we speak about the current deficiencies in the work of the commercial branch, we are not talking about the stores not having enough piles of merchandise to sell. Of course, it is important to increase production and let the stores have piles of merchandise to sell, but it is equally important to properly supply the working people with the merchandise already produced, on the socialist principle. Today, a major deficiency surfacing in the commercial branch is its inability to properly supply the available merchandise to the working people.

There are no small number of instances in which, because of the low fervor and low sense of responsibility on the part of functionaries of the commercial branch, merchandise is not being supplied to the people even better when so doing is possible.

Before liberation the catch of fish was no more than 300,000 tons a year, but now it amounts to 600,000-700,000 tons. This is no small amount. If the functionaries of the commercial branch properly organize supply work, it is possible with this amount to steadily supply fish to the people throughout the four seasons. But this is not the case at present. It is the prevailing situation that when the catch of fish is large, more fish is supplied to the people than they can consume, and when the catch is small, practically no fish is supplied to them.

The same applies to fruits. Even though the fruit orchard acreage is larger than during the days of the Japanese imperialist rule, the stores frequently run out of fruits. At present some fruits are being exported but if the commercial branch conducts timely procurement work for the purchase of various fruits such as apples, pears, berries, and ch'uri [a kind of peach], keeps them properly in storage, and supplies them on a planned basis, then it is possible to make the stores maintain a steady supply of fruits.

In pre-liberation days merchants managed to make elegant shirts out of common white cotton cloth and a few other kinds of insignificant fabrics. Even though various kinds of quality fabrics have been made available to them, our functionaries are still unable to produce elegant clothes.

All because of the failure of functionaries to properly conduct their work, the stores have less merchandise on hand to sell and the quality of merchandise is lower, than the developed level of our national economy justifies.

The functionaries of the commercial branch are also being haphazard in the custody of merchandise. In pre-liberation days individual merchants paid close attention to making their merchandise attractive, for instance, smoothing out the wrinkles of brown seaweed. Now one finds that the stores sell brown seaweed in neglected, unattractive condition. Just a little effort would make it possible to supply merchandise such as meat to the people better than now but such effort is not being made.

Many hotels and restaurants have been built but they are not being properly managed either, the quality of food served is poor, and so is the service for the customers. Neither does Pyongyang noodle taste as good as before. Despite the fact that the state has had large facilities built and plentiful materials supplied, noodles as tasty as before are not being produced.

Merchants in the capitalist society are racking their brains to increase their profits if only a little and are striving to make their service to the customers attractive. But in the socialist society it is the state

which manages commerce, and therefore, it may be thought that whether or not the merchandise is sold well does not significantly affect the personal interests of commercial functionaries. The commercial functionaries are paid fixed wages by the state whether or not the merchandise is sold well. If commerce does not go well, it is the state and the people who suffer the loss. Failing to understand this, some commercial functionaries are not striving to serve the customers still better, some of them even going to the extent of throwing their weight around. This is an expression of the outdated ideological dregs of the commercial functionaries with the mentality of hired hands, still unable to work from the stand of the state and the people.

If the commercial functionaries work with a heightened awareness and sense of responsibility that they are serving the people, then they will be able to resolve the question of many commodities on their own, to organize the stores even more meticulously, and to heighten their spirit of service for the working people even more. If the commercial functionaries strive with a correct viewpoint, then they will be able to conduct commerce far better than the capitalists.

Merchants in the capitalist society may appear outwardly to have high sincerity and service for the customers, but facts prove otherwise. They do not have an iota of intention to serve the people; what intention they have is how to hoodwink and extract even more money out of the people. Their service is no more than a technique contrived to rake in even more money out of the purses of the people.

But in the socialist society, commercial organs are genuine service organs solely dedicated to serving the people. In the socialist society, commerce is supply work for the people, and the basic duty of commercial organs and commercial functionaries is properly looking after the living condition of the people. Merchandise produced in the country is supplied to the people through commercial organs, and whether or not the people live well depends in large measure on the role of commercial functionaries.

Guiding commerce occupies the most important place in the work of people's committees. Under conditions that there exist exclusive organs for guiding industry and agriculture, people's committees must hold supply work for the working people as their first and foremost duty. Only when people's committees, with a tight grip on commercial organs, properly organize merchandise supply work is it possible to rapidly improve the standard of living for the working people.

Only when commerce goes well, so will production. Commerce is an important link linking production and consumption together. If commercial functionaries properly perform their functions, it will be possible not only to satisfactorily supply the produced merchandise to the working people but also to give great stimulus to production. Commercial organs must give



stimulus on a routine basis to the producers so that they may produce in greater quantities the kind of merchandise demanded by the working people, improve the merchandise quality, and increase the variety of merchandise.

The working people come to demand various kinds of quality merchandise in greater quantities as their living standard improves. The more socialist construction progresses, the greater the duty and role of commercial organs become. Even in the future communist society, the organs distributing and supplying produced merchandise to the working people will be remaining in operation. In the communist society, the chairmen of provincial or county people's committees may become unnecessary but functionaries of the supply branch will continue to be needed.

But at present some commercial functionaries do not have a sufficient sense of glory and responsibility toward their work. Even some functionaries of the party and administration organs, failing to sufficiently appreciate the importance of commerce, are not paying the deserved attention to the work of commercial organs.

In order to improve the work of the commercial branch, it is imperative to straighten out the viewpoint of the functionaries toward commerce, intensify political work among the commercial functionaries and further enhance their sense of responsibility and role.

At present some functionaries, considering the work of the commercial branch to be an easy task, are unwilling to assign able cadres to the branch, even going to the extent of sending in to the commercial organs those who have been forced out of other organs because of incompetence. All this is an expression of the erroneous idea of belittling commerce. Without straightening out the erroneous viewpoint of guidance functionaries toward commerce, it is impossible to improve the work of this branch.

Especially important in improving the work of commercial organs is strengthening ideological indoctrination work among commercial functionaries. Inasmuch as commercial functionaries in the socialist society are service functionaries responsible for people's living condition, they must be free from egoism more than anyone else, with heightened mental preparedness to serve the state and the people. Without thoroughly arming commercial functionaries with the lofty spirit of serving the state and the people through strengthened ideological indoctrination work, it is impossible either to expect high initiative and spirit of service from them or to prevent this or that wrongdoing that may surface from among commercial organs.

In order to properly manage socialist commerce, it is imperative that the commercial functionaries possess the communist revolutionary spirit. With egoism it is impossible to faithfully serve the people. In bygone days, members of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas were able to achieve fatherland liberation in the fight against Japanese imperialism, overcoming arduous

trials, only because their revolutionary spirit to serve the people was strong. Not that they did not know that it would be comfortable to live at home with their families. But they set out on the road to struggle, forgoing their personal comfort for the restoration of the fatherland, for the happiness of the people.

The most important question arising in achieving success in any one sector of socialist construction is remolding the ideological consciousness of people. Only when this question is correctly solved can all work go well. Precisely herein lies the reason why our party is emphasizing so much the importance of giving priority to political work in all tasks. The functionaries of administration organs and the guidance functionaries of the commercial branch, bearing this in mind, must substantively conduct ideological indoctrination work among commercial functionaries.

Commercial functionaries are handling money and goods as a matter of daily routine, and they are working not collectively at one place but dispersed in groups of a few people. And at time of socialist transformation no small number of individual merchants came into the ranks of commercial functionaries. Therefore, commercial organs must energetically conduct ideological indoctrination work on a closely formulated plan.

It cannot be said that ideological indoctrination work for commercial functionaries is being properly conducted at present. Even though party organizations and administration organs are frequently organizing training for administrative functionaries and factory management functionaries, there is practically no training organized for commercial functionaries. At a time when it is imperative to conduct ideological indoctrination work for the functionaries of the commercial branch even more and still better, neither party organizations nor administration organs are paying the deserved attention to this work.

To turn into communists each and every one of the commercial functionaries scores of thousands strong is no easy task nor can the task be achieved within a short period of time. But once they grapple with the task putting their mind to it, it can be accomplished. Party organizations and administration organs must solidly plan the work of indoctrinating the commercial functionaries.

It would seem that to the commercial branch too, from now on paid political functionaries must be assigned or some other positive steps must be taken. Even then, it would not do to regard political work as the task to be conducted by the paid political functionaries alone. Party members, one and all, must do political work. The managers must do political work; the store chiefs must do political work; every party member working in the commercial branch must do political work. The commercial organs, too, must hold it as their iron rule to give priority to political work in all tasks, and must put priority effort into indoctrinating people and highly promoting their initiative.

Along with properly indoctrinating the functionaries of the commercial branch, it is imperative to pay keen attention to socially respecting them and improving their treatment.

The functionaries of the commercial branch are working in the interest of the state and the people, not in their individual interests. The work of the commercial functionaries serving the people is very important and glorious but this is no easy task by any means. The fact is, it may be said, serving the people is more effort-consuming than producing goods. Therefore, it is imperative to socially respect the functionaries of the commercial branch and further improve their treatment.

If people do not socially respect the functionaries of the commercial branch, looking down upon their work, no one will be willing to do the work. In bygone days there were people compelled to do what was considered to be lowly work because there were no other means of making a living, but today, when everyone can work and study, why would anyone be willing to do what is considered to be lowly work? Unless struggle is launched against the outdated viewpoint of looking down upon the service functionaries, there will not be left one single barber, one single cobbler, one single laundryman. If this comes to happen, then it will be a grave social problem.

All labor is sacred. There cannot be lowly labor. It is the idea of the exploiting class to regard labor as lowly, to look down upon the working people.

The functionaries working in the commercial branch are the rightful masters of the country in the service of the people. Under our system there is no reason at all to look down upon the commercial functionaries. In our society, great social respect must be accorded to those who are engaged in a branch whose work is more difficult.

It is imperative to decisively eliminate the erroneous viewpoint among people of looking down upon the functionaries of the service branch and create a societywide attitude for all people to respect the commercial functionaries. This will be part of the political work to enhance the sense of glory of the commercial functionaries.

Of course it is important to socially respect the functionaries of the commercial branch and improve their treatment, but more important than that is strengthening politicoideological indoctrination work among them from start to finish. In improving the material treatment of the commercial functionaries, there is a limit to it, nor does it follow that improvement of their treatment will automatically improve commerce. Only by strengthening ideological indoctrination work so that all commercial functionaries may possess heightened ideological preparedness to serve the people even better is it possible to make the work of the commercial branch conducted well.

The commercial circulation branch must strengthen the inspection system along with indoctrination work.

By indoctrination work alone it is impossible to bring up all commercial functionaries as admirable functionaries. Political work, no matter how much it is strengthened, cannot turn all commercial functionaries into communists overnight. Therefore, it is imperative that, along with properly conducting indoctrination work, a stern inspection system must be established, coupled with strong supervision and control.

At present, the work of commercial organs is often evaluated according to the expressed opinions of the people but it cannot be regarded that this is a universally accurate method in all cases. There may be instances where the expressed opinions do not match facts, or where there are people who have not expressed their opinions. It is a good thing to lend ears to the opinions people express but it will not do to use such expressed opinions alone as the criterion for determining the spirit of service in evaluating the work of commercial functionaries. In order to accurately evaluate the work of commercial functionaries, it is imperative to systematically inspect how they are serving the people.

The inspection work the commercial circulation branch is conducting at present is very weak. Because inspection work is not conducted as a matter of daily routine, there are no small instances where no timely action is taken to correct deficiencies and mistakes in the work of the commercial functionaries that could have been prevented beforehand.

It is imperative to strengthen the inspection system from now on and make it a matter of daily routine to inspect how the commercial organs are keeping in custody and supplying the merchandise and how they are serving the people.

The next important question is improving the technical job performance standard of the commercial functionaries.

To comment on the public food supply work branch alone, the current technical level of the service functionaries is very low. Visits to the Revolutionary Institute from time to time show that even though the standard of the supply of supplementary foodstuffs is considerably high and the conditions for insuring the supply of supplementary foodstuffs are good, the quality of the meal served is not high. To cite kimch'i alone, because it is not properly pickled, either premature or overripe kimch'i is served. Also fish is prepared haphazardly, so the fish served is not tasty. The same applies to the urban restaurants in general. The failure of the restaurants to serve tasty food is not because of the materials being in short supply or being of poor quality but because of the low technical level of the people working there.

No matter how much foodstuffs are produced, if the public food supply branch does not know how to prepare them, it is impossible to provide the people with tasty food. Therefore, it is a very crucial question for the public food supply branch to improve cooking techniques.

Of course, food processing must be industrialized from now on. But even if food processing is industrialized, the techniques for preparing tasty meals will continue to be necessary; and the more the living standard improves, the more pressing the demand will become. Therefore, it is imperative to pay keen attention to improving the technical level of the functionaries of public food supply organs.

In order to improve the work of the commercial circulation branch, the state must properly provide commercial organs with the necessary facilities.

First of all, positive measures must be formulated to insure quantity production of refrigerators.

At present, the stores are experiencing much inconvenience on account of inadequate refrigeration facilities. Because fresh merchandise such as fish cannot be stored for any lengthy period, when the catch is large, much too much fish is put on the counters all at once and when the catch is poor, hardly any fish is available to sell. If the stores are properly equipped with refrigerators, it will be possible to supply the working people with various kinds of foodstuffs such as fish and bean curd still better on a regular basis.

It is not such a difficult thing to manufacture refrigerators. At present there are large machine works in each province and also refrigerator designs and specifications are available. Therefore, if the functionaries make positive efforts, it will be quite possible to produce refrigerators.

We must strive to produce refrigerators next year at all costs, even if we have to cut back the production of other equipment. The question of refrigerator production must be decisively solved even if it means building a new factory. At the same time, we must strive to provide all the necessary conditions for the storage and processing foodstuffs, building a large-scale refrigerated warehouse in each city.

Now I will proceed to comment in more concrete details on the important questions facing the individual sectors of commerce.

The most important sector of commerce is foodstuffs.

The basics of people's living condition are uisikchu or clothing, food, and shelter, and most important of them is food. Our forefathers considered clothing most important but the fact is, food is more important. One can put up with poor clothing, but not with hunger. Man cannot go on

without food. Therefore, in order to make the people live well, above all the question of food must be satisfactorily solved.

Our party is struggling to make it possible within the next few years for all people to eat rice with meat soup. Of course this is no easy task. But our people are confident that they are quite capable of realizing this task. Yesterday I asked a local functionary what the people were thinking about the current struggle of our party to enable all people to eat rice with meat soup, and he replied that all of them were confident of the realization.

Our people have come to have a firm faith through their real life in the inevitable success of any task our party is determined to undertake.

If our party had put forward the slogan for meals of rice with meat soup at the time of undertaking the Pot'ong River project immediately following liberation or at the time of the irrigation projects undertaken for the first time immediately following armistice, the people would have thought it as some kind of an intangible vision. But now the situation is entirely different from then. Today everywhere in our country irrigation waters are overflowing and farming is going exceedingly well. Practically all peasants in South Pyongan Province except such remote valleys as Yangdok and Maengsan are already eating rice. To cite Man'gyongdae as an example, the inhabitants could hardly afford even sorghum gruel before liberation. But now all of them are eating rice. The people in Ch'ilgol would never have thought it possible to draw water into their farmlands from the Taedong River over the pass.

We have also built many dwellings for the workers and peasants. At Hwanghae Iron Works there still stands the residence used to house the scoundrel Japanese president of the iron works. The modern dwellings built in the rural villages are much better than the residence. The dwellings for the workers are as good as the residences of pre-liberation government officials.

Because our party's achievements are so great, our people are confident that they can look forward to a still better life only if they follow the policies of the party.

But we cannot afford to be complacent with the achievements to date. We must make the people's life more affluent in the years ahead; we must make it possible for one and all to eat rice with meat soup under tile roof, wearing silk clothes. This is a goal that it is quite possible to achieve. We are capable of weaving quality fabrics in quantities and building many modern dwellings. We are also quite capable of solving the question of enabling all people to eat rice within a few years.

But solution to the question of enabling all people to eat rice does not in itself mean the question of food solved. The people, once they start eating rice, will come to demand a greater variety of quality

supplementary foodstuffs including those extraordinary items hitting their fancy, and in greater quantities.

The commercial functionaries must develop commerce in foodstuffs in line with enabling the people to eat rice with meat soup under tile roof. Supplying in greater quantities merchandise such as soft drinks, sugar, confection, roasted chestnuts, and also a variety of fruits in ample quantities, they must strive to insure that there may be no wanting in the food life of the working people.

Historically, in our country there had been no developed food processing industry worth mentioning. Before liberation, the food processing industry was very primitive and there was hardly any commerce in foodstuffs worth mentioning. What there was then were Japanese merchants selling confection, and there were also some stores selling taffees. Neither were the demands for foodstuffs high at the time. The working people, practically for all the necessities such as soy, soybean paste, bean curd, were using home-made stuffs, hardly buying any prepared foodstuff from the store.

Because there was no developed food processing industry in our country, one must now draw the conclusion that we have no national heritages in food processing. From ancient days our people have been using processed foodstuffs such as soy, soybean paste, and bean curd. This shows that historically, food processing techniques have been considerably developed among our people. Therefore, it is of great import in developing our country's food processing industry to make full use of the admirable food processing techniques handed down by our forefathers, and industrialize them.

Our party has since liberation been putting great efforts into developing the food processing industry, paying even keener attention to the task in step with developing socialist construction. As people's living standard rapidly improved in step with the progress in socialist construction, the demands of the working people for foodstuffs greatly increased.

Great changes have also taken place in the way of life of the working people. In the urban areas many families are living collectively in multistory apartment buildings, and in the morning, men and women all report to work. Thus for each household to make home-made foodstuffs such as soy and soybean paste has become inconvenient nor is there time to do so. In order to satisfactorily insure the food life of the working people in keeping with their changed lifestyle, it is imperative to develop the food processing industry and insure the timely supply of various kinds of foodstuffs.

Recently, by the effort of the functionaries of the food industry branch some definite advance has been registered in the production of foodstuffs, but our country's food industry is still underdeveloped. A visit to the

food stores will show that there are not much foodstuffs in stock. This causes no small inconvenience in the life of the people. It is impossible to buy a chicken to serve a sudden guest nor is it easy to buy condiments such as garlic and red pepper. It is also difficult to buy things such as confection and soft drinks when taking the children out on a Sunday picnic.

We have already accomplished much in solving the question of people's living condition. Our working people no longer have to worry about food, clothing, and shelter. All of them are in a position to work and study, and receive medical treatment free of charge when taken ill. Thus major questions have been solved but minor necessities in their daily life such as soft drinks and confection are not yet properly insured, leaving much to be desired in the life of the people. As a matter of fact, things such as soft drinks and confection are not difficult to produce; still, not much of them are available at the stores. The reason why such things as soft drinks and confection are not being produced in ample quantities is not because of lack of raw materials or techniques but because of little attention being paid to the living standard of the people by the functionaries of administration organs and the light industry branch.

The responsibility for the failure of properly insuring foodstuffs also rests with the functionaries of the commercial branch. Even though commercial organs are quite capable of processing certain foodstuffs for sale on their own, they are failing to do so.

It is impossible to satisfactorily fill the demands of the people by the foodstuffs alone which are being produced by exclusive food factories. Therefore, the commercial organs must process various kinds of foodstuffs in quantities on their own. It is not a bad idea for the commercial organs on their own to process vegetables, soy and soybean paste, manufacture bean curd, extract oil; and they are quite capable of doing so as much as they want.

I think it is better for the combined stores to process foodstuffs and distribute them to the substores instead of the stores individually processing them. It should be possible for large cities to organize combined food stores in each major district and provide them with the necessary facilities for processing foodstuffs.

It may be possible to draw the necessary labor for food processing from the stores but as far as possible, the question must be solved by means of widely utilizing home work teams. If appropriate assignments were given home work teams and the inspection system strengthened, it should be possible to process tasty foodstuffs and at the same time, handily solve the question of labor.

In future, with the food factories processing foodstuffs and the commercial organs doing the same, various kinds of foodstuffs tasty and high in nutrient value must be supplied in greater quantities to the working people.



First of all, tasty soy, soybean paste, and soybean paste mixed with red peppers must be supplied in ample quantities to the working people. Until recently many inhabitants of the Sunan and Chunghwa areas used to come to Pyongyang to buy soy and soybean paste. This is not the case any more. This means that the taste of their local soy and soybean paste has improved as good as Pyongyang's. In future, positive efforts must be made to produce in greater quantities various kinds of tasty soy and soybean paste.

Still more oil must be supplied to the people.

It is imperative to increase the production of oil so that the food stores may never run out of various kinds of oil such as corn oil, soybean oil, sesame oil, and peanut oil. In particular, it is imperative to insure an uninterrupted supply of oil in Pyongyang City. At present the oil produced by Pyongyang Cornstarch Factory is enough for Pyongyang citizens but because part of it is diverted for other localities, the supply of oil is a little short for Pyongyang City. In future, it is imperative that the localities must solve their oil question on their own so that the oil produced in Pyongyang may be solely supplied to Pyongyang citizens.

In order to supply the people with oil in ample quantities, it is imperative that the oil factories increase production on the one hand and the commercial organs must also produce oil of various kinds using simple facilities.

I understand that 50 percent of the oil currently supplied to Pyongyang citizens is corn oil. This is very good. Corn oil tastes better than soybean oil and is also good for health. Soybean oil turns stale in time but corn oil keeps long and remains tasty. Therefore, more corn oil must be produced for use by the working people. Sesame oil is not plentiful at present because of shortage of sesame seeds. So it would appear necessary to adjust the demand by raising the price somewhat. This would not matter too much because sesame oil is not so sensitive to price as it is ordinarily used in small portions for flavor.

More bean curd must be produced.

Bean curd is tasty and rich in protein, and is a very important item in the food life of our people. Bean curd is being produced much more than before but the production is still lagging behind the demand. It is imperative to produce much more bean curd so as to make it regularly available for all working people.

The production of bean curd requires neither a big factory nor complicated facilities. Ch'angsong and Sakchu counties are producing bean curd, using an electric motor to turn the millstones. The yield is high and the taste is good. It seems the bean curd factory in Pyongyang is excessively large in size. Too large a factory creates an excessive burden in hauling the raw materials and many other inconveniences. Therefore, bean curd

factories should be organized on the smallest possible scale in as many places as possible. If the basement of a multistory apartment building is utilized or small housing structures are built in between multistory apartment buildings, equipping them with millstones and motors, it should be possible to manufacture as much bean curd as desired. This done, it should be possible to handily solve the question of labor. The hauling of raw materials may pose a problem but it should be possible to solve it by using trucks.

In bean curd production, attention must be paid to insuring a high yield and high quality. I understand that if the soybeans or defatted soybeans are ground fine and gypsum is used instead of brine, the yield is higher and the taste is better. This is a question that deserves more research in future.

At present there is only one kind of bean curd produced but in future, efforts must be made to produce various kinds of bean curd such as dry bean curd and bean curd preserved in soy.

Efforts must also be made to produce soybean milk.

Efforts must be made to produce more salted fish guts which occupy an important place in the food life of the working people.

At present the catch of fish is large, so once organizational work is properly done, it should be possible to produce as much salted fish guts as desired. For instance, the annual catch of Alaska pollack is 300,000-400,000 tons, so with proper processing, it should be possible to produce plenty salted pollack caviar and salted pollack tripe. The commercial functionaries must utilize every possibility and condition to produce plenty salted fish guts of various kinds such as salted pollack caviar, salted pollack tripe, tiny salted shrimps, salted shrimps, small salted octopus, salted clams, pickled oysters, and insure their uninterrupted supply to the working people. In addition, efforts must be made to produce tasty dried fish in quantity.

Keen attention must be paid to the production of condiments.

Condiments are an important part of foodstuffs. It is condiments that enhance the taste of good meals. Therefore, the stores must insure an uninterrupted supply of condiments such as garlic, red peppers, green onions, and ginger. As condiments are not used in large portions, it would not matter if the prices were raised a little.

Positive efforts must be made to insure an uninterrupted supply of vegetables throughout the four seasons for the working people.

In order to supply vegetables to the working people throughout the four seasons, first of all the production of vegetables must be increased.

At the least, 600-700 grams of vegetables must be made available per capita per day. And vegetables must be produced in proper sequence. One of the reasons for the failure to regularly supply the inhabitants with vegetables in spite of the considerably large amounts of vegetables produced lies in the failure to produce vegetables in proper sequence.

In order to produce vegetables in proper sequence, there must be various kinds of seeds available. One kind of seed, even if planted spaced about fifteen days apart, still can grow but does not add significantly to the amount of production. Therefore, there have to be available different kinds of vegetable seeds for planting in August, in September, in October.

Instead of leaving it solely to the Agricultural Committee to search vegetable seeds, the provinces themselves must make positive efforts to acquire vegetable seeds adapted to the specific conditions of their respective provinces. In particular, Pyongyang City must strive to commendably carry out this task and secure vegetable seeds not only for itself but also for the western coastal areas of South and North Hwanghae and Pyongan provinces. South and North Hamgyong provinces must do research and come up with the strains of vegetable seeds good for the mountain valleys. For a solution to the question of vegetable seeds it will be a good thing to set up vegetable research stations in Pyongyang City and South or North Hamgyong Province, providing them with scientists and other necessary personnel.

Vegetables must be produced even during winter. Methods must be worked out for quantity storage of autumn vegetables to make them available for sale in winter, on the one hand and greenhouse cultivation of vegetables must be undertaken on a large scale so as to make vegetables such as turnip, cabbage, green onion, and carrots available for sale at the stores in the winter.

Along with increasing the production of vegetables, positive efforts must be made to evenly supply vegetables to the inhabitants.

At present, vegetables are not being evenly supplied to the inhabitants. To cite Pyongyang City as an example, the per capita per day supply of vegetables in Tongdaewon District is 156 programs while it is 600 grams in Chung District. It is essential to rationally adjust the supply of vegetables to the inhabitants.

On their part the stores too much organize sales in such a way that the inhabitants may evenly purchase the vegetables. At present, because the stores are not properly organizing sales, those families where both husbands and wives are working find it difficult to buy vegetables. This is a problem that should be easy to solve if the functionaries of the commercial branch pay a little attention to the matter. This can be accomplished by setting up morning and evening work shifts for store

sales staff and allocating vegetables for morning and evening sales. And if they check into the number of working housewives in their sales districts who return home late from work, and set aside enough vegetables for them, the working housewives should be able to buy their share of vegetables. This is the attitude and work trait of the functionaries of socialist commerce. It is not the work trait of the functionaries of socialist commerce to make sales when merchandise is available on the shelves and no sales when not available. The commercial functionaries must demonstrate every initiative in order to evenly supply merchandise to the people.

Processed vegetables must be produced in quantities for sale.

In particular, pickles must be produced in quantities. A variety of pickles such as pickled cucumber, pickled turnip, pickled green onion, and pickled garlic must be produced by the season. Because at present pickles are not produced in quantities, cucumber and other vegetables are plentiful when in season but it is hard to come by out-of-season vegetables. If in-season vegetables are pickled in quantities and put on sale after the fresh supplies run out, the people should welcome them.

Even though food factories are producing pickles at present, the pickles produced are small in quantity and variety, and especially they do not taste good, so they are not much in demand. At present cucumber is in season and it is being pickled only with salt, but if pickled in soy and soybean paste, cucumber should be more tasty. The functionaries of the food industry branch must pay attention to producing a variety of tasty pickles.

In step with the developing food processing industry, containers must be produced in quantities and made available for packing various kinds of foodstuffs. Kitchen canisters must be made available for soybean paste mixed with red peppers, pickles, and other indispensable items. Only then will it be possible to carry foodstuffs in the pantry ready for use.

More livestock products must be supplied to the working people.

At present in our country a network of livestock bases has been organized. In Pyongyang City alone, there are three large poultry farms, and it may be said egg production bases have been solidly organized. In addition to Pyongyang City, such bases have been organized in other cities. Now, provided the feed supply is properly insured, it is possible to produce meat and eggs in quantities.

In order to increase egg production, the chickens must be fed with feed grains and protein. As the main ingredient of an egg is protein, the hens will not lay many eggs unless fed protein feed. The very reason why the present egg-laying rate is not high lies in the failure to properly supply protein feed. Positive measures must be formulated to seek out more protein feed.

Along with increasing meat production, meat must be processed in varying ways. Meat processing factories must produce more of such stuffs as sundae [sausages made of chopped meat, bean curd, vegetables, jellied animal blood, grains stuffed in animal intestine] and kogi mandu [a bun stuffed with meat]. At present rabbits are being raised in large numbers, and efforts must be made to process rabbit meat. No large factories are required for processing rabbit meat. For butchering rabbits, simple facilities are enough, and if it is difficult to process the meat any other way, it will be just as good to boil it in soy, adding green peppers. When properly processed, rabbit meat alone will go a long way toward increasing the supply of meat to the working people.

Fresh and processed fruits must be supplied in quantities to the working people.

Fruit production bases must be organized still better, in order to properly supply various kinds of seasonal fruits.

To supply Pyongyang citizens each with an apple a day will require 100 tons of apple or 36,000 tons of apple a year. There will have to be available at least 40,000 tons of apple a year, both fresh and processed, for Pyongyang City alone. But so far, the fruit orchards created in Pyongyang City cannot produce more than 10,000 tons of apple. In order to solve the question of fruit supply for Pyongyang City, it is imperative that the city itself must positively strive to increase fruit production on the one hand and work out measures to bring in some fruits from other provinces. On their part the provinces must properly organize fruit production bases and insure filling their provincial needs on their own.

Along with expanding fruit production bases, storage and sales work must be improved. At present, fruit storage work is not being done properly, and even though in-season fruits are plentiful, there are little post-season fruits available. The commercial organs, improving the work of storing fruits and organizing sales, must see to it that fruits are available for sale throughout the four seasons.

And it is imperative to adjust fruit prices somewhat as specific conditions dictate. At present there is hardly any seasonable differences in fruit prices nor between the grades, but there is no need to maintain uniform prices for all seasons. There have to be differences in apple prices between autumn when apples are plentiful and spring when the supply diminishes. Higher apple prices in winter and spring than autumn will give incentive to storing apples for later sales at high prices. And instead of mixing up good and poor quality apples and selling them at a uniform price, the apples must be separated by grade and sold, the good quality apple at a higher price and the poor at a lower price. It would not matter if fruits such as chestnuts were sold at a somewhat higher price. Chestnuts are not for daily consumption; they are purchased

from time to time for the children. Therefore, selling them at a somewhat higher price will not work any particular hardship on the working people.

Fruit processing must receive the deserved attention. It will be a good thing to process large quantities of fresh fruits in many different forms such as jam, syrup, dried fruit, and supply them when fresh fruits are unavailable.

Efforts must also be made to see to it that the stores do not run out of beer, cider, other soft drinks, and peanuts, sweet potato, and confection.

In order to improve commerce in foodstuffs, a system must be established whereby the network of stores procures foodstuffs on its own.

Procurement work is of very great import in expanding the sources of merchandise.

At present the procurement organs are doing the purchasing of certain foodstuffs which commercial organs used to buy in bygone days. This renders it impossible to highly promote the initiative of the commercial functionaries or to fully mobilize the sources of merchandise. The procurement functionaries do not pay any keen attention to minor sources of merchandise. And while the procurement organs and commercial organs are exchanging official correspondence, it is possible that the merchandise such as vegetables and eggs goes to spoil. Therefore, it is imperative to make it possible for the commercial organs to procure on their own perishable merchandise such as meat and fruits, not to mention vegetables and eggs. If the commercial branch is to properly run the network of stores and public food supply work, it simply cannot afford to solely wait for the merchandise the procurement organs purchase for it.

In the rural villages, there are still no small sources of merchandise available. There are chickens the rural households raise; there are wild fruits and plants they collect from the mountains. And possibly they have some small surpluses in glutinous rice, broomcorn millet, small green peas, resulting from planting in their private plots and from grain distributions received as their share. It should be possible to purchase them.

The demands of the people for foodstuffs continue to grow. In order to make the living standard of the people affluent, there still remains much to be done by the foodstuffs production branch and the commercial branch. It is imperative that with proper preparations made this year, the commerce in foodstuffs must be epochally improved from next year on. In particular, Pyongyang City, other major cities, and laborers' settlements must commendably carry out this task. In this way efforts must be made to bring about one great turnaround in the commerce of foodstuffs within a short period of time.

Next, the supply work of daily necessities must be conducted still better.

At present, a visit to the stores shows that the kinds of daily necessities on the sales counter are not many nor is the quality high. Even such things as notebooks and watch chains and bands are scarce, and not many elegant clothes are available. Of course the functionaries of the light industry branch are responsible for this state of affairs but part of the responsibility also rests with the commercial functionaries. A little more effort on the part of the commercial organs will certainly enable them to produce many daily necessities and put them on the sales counter. It should not be so difficult to manufacture watch chains and bands out of vinyl chloride or make notebooks and diary books out of paper.

They ought to be able to produce on their own and put on the sales counter such merchandise as various kinds of clothes including children's, inner soles, and outer socks. Also such things as sweaters can be produced as much as desired by obtaining the yarns and assigning the knitting to home work teams instead of solely depending on the supply from the factories.

Again, there is a lot of products coming out of the factories that can be turned into better merchandise if the commercial organs add a little finishing touch. For instance, if the cloth received from the factory is discolored or wrinkled, it should not be put on the sales counter as is but redyed or ironed so as to make it more attractive as merchandise. But such work is not being done properly because the commercial functionaries still lack sufficient fervor and effort to serve the people still better.

It is imperative to highly promote the positivity and initiative of the commercial functionaries so that they may make the commercial organs do on their own whatever they can.

In processing industrial products the commercial branch functionaries must make an input of major effort into processing clothes.

The commercial branch must organize garment factories and tailor shops for manufacturing on its own various kinds of elegantly styled garments to put on the sales counter. Today, under conditions that the women of our country are all working at outside jobs, it is not only better but is a pressing necessity that the stores sell ready-made garments rather than selling fabrics as clothing materials.

In particular, it is essential to make children's garments in quantities to stock the stores. At present, the stores carry proportionately much more adult garments than children's. As a result, the children are dressed poorly compared to adults. Essentially, about 40 percent of the merchandise on the sales counter of general stores must be children's.

goods. In order to produce in quantities children's goods including children's garments, it is essential to specialize the production of children's goods by establishing separate factories for the production or exclusive shops at major factories. And local industry factories and commercial network too must produce in quantities children's goods such as children's garments, footwear, socks, caps, belts, and school bags.

In producing garments, the quality must be decisively improved. The suits the tailor shops are turning out at present are not of high quality. Of course, this is partly due to the low skills of the tailors but the main reason lies in that there are not enough tailor shops in number and only a few tailor shops are turning out many suits haphazardly. Therefore, in order to improve the quality of suits, it is imperative to organize tailor shops in many places. At the same time, it is imperative to improve the standards of techniques and skills of this branch's functionaries.

Women's dressing style must be modified somewhat.

The ch'ima or skirt the women are currently wearing seems a little too long. Wearing a long ch'ima does not represent in itself properly preserving the national tradition. Times have changed. In step with the changed times, the people's sense of the aesthetic has changed and so has their lifestyle. We must develop the dressing style in line with the contemporary people's sense of the aesthetic while properly preserving the national tradition.

It does not become the women of the Chollima era to be dragging long ch'ima. The old dressing style was by and large created by the taste and lifestyle of the aristocrats and the exploiting class. Therefore, the old dressing style does not correspond to today's reality. It obstructs the production activities and social life of our working people.

The dressing style too must be changed in keeping with the Chollima era. The short ch'ima some women are wearing nowadays is pleasing to the eye, facilitates movement, and saves a lot of fabric. Of course this is not to say that the long ch'ima be completely done away with. The long ch'ima can be worn as formal dress at parties, on holidays, or at receptions of foreign guests. But it is convenient to wear short ch'ima in daily life, especially in labor life.

Not only women's ch'ima but other garments as well must be modified in keeping with our people's life feelings, the demands of the times, and the socialist way of life.

In modifying the dressing style, it will not do to copy the decadent American style. In the case of women's ch'ima too, it will not do to cut it above the knee like the skirts the women of capitalist countries are wearing. In modifying the dressing style too, we must oppose restorationism on the one hand while on the other, we must oppose the



decadent American style. To the working class, what is necessary are garments dignified yet convenient in labor life, simple yet elegant.

The commercial branch and the light industry branch must formulate measures to improve the dressing style in line with such demands.

Next, the service facilities must be properly organized and correctly managed.

In the socialist society, the service facilities, along with the commercial network, serve in great measure to improve the material and cultural standards of living for the people. Therefore, it is very important to expand the network of service facilities still more and manage it even better.

At present, in Pyongyang City, provincial capitals, and laborers' settlements, the housing question has by and large been solved but the service facilities definitely lag behind. In order to enable the people to live a cultured life without experiencing inconvenience, it is imperative that not only housing but also service facilities such as bathhouses and barber-shops must be complete. It will not do to concentrate on housing projects alone to the neglect of service facilities.

From next year on, out of the funds allocated for urban housing projects, 5 percent must be channeled to the construction of service facilities. In order to make the service facilities complete, the state must allocate specific funds and materials. Out of next year's urban housing construction funds for 100,000 units, funds equivalent to 5,000 units must be used for the construction of service facilities.

Service facilities must be built not only in the urban areas but in the rural areas as well. For the construction of stores, barbershops, and bathhouses in the rural areas, specific portions of the housing construction funds must be set aside the same as in the urban areas.

From next year on, the State Planning Committee and the cabinet secretariat must strive to expand the service facilities on a planned basis, setting aside for the construction of service facilities specific portions of the materials, funds, and labor earmarked for housing construction projects.

Expanding the service facilities does not mean a total construction of the necessary facilities all at once--an impossible task. This has to be executed on the principle of priority construction of the more urgent facilities as funds, materials, and labor become available, to be followed by construction of the less urgent facilities. More important of the service facilities are bathhouses, barbershops, laundry shops, restaurants, repair shops for items in daily use, and hotels. Priority must be given to the construction of such facilities. At present there are very few repair shops and in future, there have to be organized more repair shops for such items as shoes, clocks and watches, and furniture.

Service facilities must not be built on too large a scale; they must be built with a small capital outlay yet elegant and functional. A 200-guest capacity will be appropriate for each new hotel. Rather than large restaurants, smaller ones should be built in many places, and it will be sufficient if they can serve the kind of food which is in greater demand and is simple to prepare, such as meal with soup, or soybean milk. Too large restaurants inevitably end in a waste of funds and labor and turn out to be difficult to manage.

Again, in order to rapidly expand the service facilities, it is imperative that the functionaries of the service facilities branch, instead of solely looking to the state for help, must make positive efforts to organize the necessary service facilities on their own.

There is much that could be accomplished if the functionaries of the service facilities branch made a little effort. Bathhouses or barbershops are simple to organize without complicated facilities. The trouble is that the functionaries are not making efforts on their own, simply looking to the state to give them modern facilities. The functionaries of the service facilities branch still lack in fervor and effort to serve the people.

The state is investing enormous funds in the service facilities branch year after year. But our country has just laid the foundation for industrialization, and it is impossible to build everything all at once, specially with modern facilities from the start. We must begin with building many service facilities, even though incomplete in provisions, and as we manage them, we must modernize them one by one. Without so doing it is impossible to satisfy the demands of the people. The functionaries of the service facilities must devotedly strive to satisfy the demands of the people to the utmost, utilizing every possible condition and feasibility.

It is important to properly manage the service facilities. No matter how many good restaurants or bathhouses have been built, unless they are properly managed it is impossible to insure convenience in people's life.

In the past period, the work of the service facilities branch was under the guidance of the Ministry of City Management but in view of the close linkage between the service facilities and the commercial network and also of the necessity to manage them in a unified way, arrangements have been made to put the guidance work for the service facilities branch under the Ministry of Commerce.

It is a comparatively easy thing to sell merchandise but it is a very difficult and complex thing to control and manage the service facilities. Therefore, it is imperative to properly establish a management system for the service facilities branch and further enhance the functions and role of the organs in charge of guiding the branch.

It is also imperative to properly establish the supply system for the service facilities branch. It is imperative to properly supply restaurants with foodstuffs, and barbershops, laundry shops, and bathhouses with items such as hair clippers, razor blades, brushes, soaps, and other toiletries.

The commercial branch must possess its own factories to repair packing instruments and containers, to produce the instruments and tools needed by the commercial network and the service facilities. Only then can it on its own produce what is needed and take timely action to make necessary repairs.

Next, it is imperative to provide the commercial circulation branch with more means of transportation.

At present, the means of transportation available to the commercial circulation branch are inadequate, and there are no small instances of inability to take timely action to transport the merchandise produced in quantities. A little delay in transportation would not affect too much such merchandise as fabrics and hard daily necessities, but foodstuffs spoil unless transported on time.

For a solution to the transportation question of the commercial circulation branch, it would appear to be a good thing to supply more trucks to the branch. It is essential to give the commercial circulation branch 300-400 units out of the trucks to be produced next year. If it proves too difficult to supply all the trucks at once, then at least 10 trucks each must be given to the provincial capitals.

For use by the commercial circulation branch, "Sungni 58" model trucks produced in our country are suitable. If too heavy trucks are assigned, they will prove to be rather unwieldy for swift action, wasteful in fuel, and impossible to maintain their high utilization rate. To the commercial circulation branch, there must also be available 3-wheel vehicles and to cities such as Pyongyang, a couple of water-borne vessels.

At present, Transportation Management Bureau, with a grip on the means of transportation, is organizing in a unified way the transportation of grain, coal, lumber, and other building materials, but foodstuffs such as vegetables and bean curd, in view of time being a vital factor in transportation, require a special transport organ. For a solution to this question, it would appear to be a good thing to organize exclusive foodstuffs transport stations, each equipped with a few trucks. With such stations established, if the communications and transportation branch is put in charge of truck repairs and technical guidance, and the commercial branch in truck operational command, then it would be possible to make timely transportation of foodstuffs.

Next, the commercial network must be rationally deployed.

Important in the deployment of the commercial network is locating the stores in close proximity to the residential areas. The basic duty of socialist commerce is serving to promote the well-being of the working people and convenience in their lives. Therefore, the commercial network must rightly be located in close proximity to the residential areas so as to be convenient to the working people.

Until a few years ago, in big cities such as Pyongyang or Hamhung, the deployment of stores was mainly concentrated in the center of the city, ostensibly for beautifying the streets. To our people who are building socialism, cities convenient and functional to their lives are necessary more than beautiful streets. By readjusting and relocating stores in 1958, Pyongyang City overcame such deficiencies. But there still remains much that must be improved even in Pyongyang City.

It is important that especially food stores be deployed in close proximity to the residential areas.

It matters little if the deployment of industrial products stores is concentrated in a few places because of the very nature of the demands for the merchandise. But this does not apply to foodstuffs. Clothes may be purchased a couple of times a year but foodstuffs must be purchased every day. Therefore, an adequate number of good stores must be located in all residential areas.

At present, there are many industrial products stores here and there, but not nearly as many food stores. As a matter of fact, there is no need for many industrial products stores to be located here and there. For example, there is an industrial products store at Miskn-tong, Pyongyang, but the residents are not eager to do their buying there. Prices being equal, people prefer to do their buying at department stores where they have a choice of selection from the many kinds of merchandise available. But this is not the case for daily necessities or foodstuffs. People will not be eager to travel a long distance to the department store just to buy things such as matches, tobacco or pickles. In deploying the network of stores it is essential to take into consideration such nature of demands for merchandise and the psychology of the people.

The commercial branch must readjust the excessively deployed industrial products stores existing at present and decisively increase the number of food stores in their place.

Stores must be evenly deployed on a specific population unit basis. If a general store is established per 10,000 population, then it will be a good thing to set up 2-3 substores under it by the district. If stores

are concentrated in one place, they will draw many customers, adding to the congestion in the stores and in traffic. If stores are evenly deployed in the residential areas, it will be easier to avoid such congestion and to improve the quality of service for the residents.

To the deployment of stores, the construction branch too must pay the deserved attention. At present the construction organs are neglecting the construction of stores, concentrating on housing construction ostensibly for concentrated construction. The construction branch must build stores as well as houses. Only then will it be possible to supply the residents with merchandise on time. If at the time of building houses the functionaries of the construction branch pay a little attention to doing so, they can build stores and sales counters without any significant additional labor and materials. But they are not building one sales counter for soft drinks in the multistory apartment areas. It should be well to provide a soft drink sales counter in the basement of a multistory apartment building or a small shed in the backyard for the purpose. It will be a good idea for such sales counters to sell beer, cider, iced tea in the summer, and roasted chestnuts and sweet potato and soups in the winter.

There should be separate stores and sales counters for high class merchandise. Thus it should be made possible for the people to buy the merchandise they need, anywhere anytime. In the case of restaurants too, there should be general restaurants and high class restaurants. In this connection, one may ask if this does not go against the principle of egalitarian living, but this is not so. High class restaurants are not something that only certain privileged people can patronize. Anyone can. It is essential to build clusters of high class restaurants so that anyone may enjoy the kind of meal desired.

Socialism is not a society practicing equilibrium. Under socialism, he who works more has a right to a larger share for his use, in accordance with the socialist principle of distribution. Until the communist society is reached where people can freely eat and use what they desire, there have to be such differences. In the socialist society, the socialist principle of distribution must be carried through, and there have to be stores, sales counters, restaurants, and service facilities of a higher grade and a general grade. Restaurants and service facilities of a higher grade will be frequented mainly by workers receiving higher wages such as coal miners and blast furnace workers but also by those receiving less wages on holidays or when treating guests. Of course we must through and through move in the direction of expanding the facilities of the general grade for the broad masses and improving their overall standard.

Next, it is imperative to thoroughly implement the system of firm orders in supplying merchandise.

As early as 1958 we laid down the implementation of the system of firm orders. But still the system of firm orders is not being satisfactorily implemented.

The system of firm orders is a socialist merchandise supply method for supplying merchandise in line with the demands of the people. To blindly supply merchandise without implementing the system of firm orders is bureaucratism. If the commercial functionaries are to genuinely serve the people, they must thoroughly understand the needs of the people and painstakingly strive to satisfy them. The stores must necessarily be familiar with the kind of merchandise the working people demand, and supply them with the merchandise they need.

At present, because the system of firm orders is not being properly implemented, this or that tilting is emerging. Because equally divided merchandise is sent down to the stores in a bureaucratic way without concretely calculating the demands of the working people, some stores are worried because of excessive merchandise on hand while others are worried because of the merchandise running short. When I was visiting Poch'onbo a few years ago, I went to a store. Even though there were few people in the area who would need western suits, the store had a pile of bolts of high class western suiting materials at a time when it was difficult to buy such suiting materials in Pyongyang City. Again, the store had a large stock of socks because of low demand when other areas were running short of socks. I saw the same phenomena at the store in Yaksu, Ch'angsong County. This store had in stock scores of high class women's swimming suits which were hard to come by even in cities. In Pyongyang or coastal cities there may be people who would want to buy such swimming suits in the summer but what good was it to have women's swimming suits in a mountain valley such as Kanam-ri, Ch'angsong County? To haphazardly supply merchandise, ignorant of the demands of the people, is to do unnecessary transportation, to have the merchandise lie idle on the store shelf, and ultimately to inflict a great loss on the state.

Of course it is quite possible that even when implementing the system of firm orders certain tilting will appear. It is possible that some people will place an order for merchandise nonexistent in our country or for too much merchandise beyond our national production capacity or that stores will be unable to properly supply the merchandise demanded by the residents. But such phenomena will be stemming from underdeveloped production capacities, not from any inherent problem in the firm order system itself.

It absolutely will not do to think that the system of firm orders we implement is identical to the liberal system of firm orders practiced in the capitalist society. To recklessly place orders for merchandise without due consideration of the specific conditions of the country has nothing to do with the socialist system of firm orders. Some commercial functionaries may wonder if the system of firm orders will not bring

chaos to the merchandise supply work under conditions that if the system of firm orders is implemented, the working people may demand a lot of merchandise such as satin brocade, watches, bicycles, and sewing machines, demands that cannot be filled. If so, that is wrong.

The system of firm orders in socialist commerce is a means of satisfying to the utmost the demands of the working people for merchandise on the level of productive forces already reached by the country. In the event that the working people place orders for merchandise that is not produced in our country or that it is difficult to supply because of limited production, they will all understand if they are acquainted with the situation of the country by kind explanation and are supplied with the merchandise to the extent it is available.

In order to properly implement the system of firm orders, it is imperative to thoroughly establish the system of firm orders between the wholesale and retail organs and further enhance the sense of responsibility of functionaries of the branches.

Above all, it is imperative to enhance the role of the wholesale organs. The position of wholesale commerce in the merchandise supply system is very important. The fact that the system of firm orders is not being properly implemented at present is related in large measure to the failure of the wholesale organs to properly perform their role.

The wholesale organs, based on the firm orders received from the retail organs, must enter into precise contracts with the production branch. Entering into precise contracts with the production branch is of great import in implementing the system of firm orders. In order to properly enter into contracts, the functionaries of the wholesale organs must always go down to the stores and concretely find out the kind of merchandise in demand. The functionaries of the wholesale organs cannot enter into precise contracts without properly understanding the demands of the retail organs.

Instead of accepting on faith whatever merchandise produced by the factories and distributing them, the wholesale organs must demand the factories to produce the kind of merchandise demanded by the retail organs. In this way, efforts must be made to see that the production branch necessarily produce on a planned basis the kind of merchandise demanded by the people.

Again, in order to properly implement the system of firm orders, precise orders must be placed for merchandise.

Instead of shuffling papers, desk-bound in the office, the commercial functionaries must go in deep among the people and concretely find out their demands. Of course it may prove to be difficult to write up

precise orders at the beginning. But if it did not go well for the first year, then it should be possible to learn the lesson from it and write up precise orders from the following year on. If the retail organs precisely calculate the amounts of merchandise in demand and pass them on to the wholesale organs, and on their part the wholesale organs grasp them and enter into contract with the production branch, then there is no reason why the system of firm orders cannot be properly implemented. The question is: How well will the commercial functionaries calculate the demands of the people?

Implementing the system of firm orders means none other than putting commerce on a planned basis. The system of firm orders is a method of producing merchandise on a planned basis to meet the demands of the people and supplying them on a planned basis. In our country a planned economy has long been in effect, and planning encompasses all sectors of the people's economy. If the planning of industry and agriculture is for the creation of material wealth, the planning of commerce is for distribution. But the planning of the commercial branch is not yet on a high level.

In the past period, the Ministry of Commerce failed to present a precise merchandise supply plan to the State Planning Committee. This is well explained by the fact that even when the state was unable to have all the merchandise produced according to plan, certain merchandise still remained in stock, unsold.

The State Planning Committee was also at fault in dealing with the question of putting merchandise on a planned basis. The State Planning Committee, after thoroughly checking out the merchandise plans presented by the Ministry of Commerce, was supposed to have passed on to the producing ministries merchandise plans worked out in detail by the classification, by the grade, but the committee failed to do so. To cite the production plan for socks alone, simple assignments were given to produce so many pairs of socks without the classification or the grade of socks to be produced, with the result that too many adult socks were produced with too little for children. And because specific cloth was not specified for the manufacture of work clothes, high quality fabrics were senselessly wasted.

If the system of firm orders is strengthened, it will come to provide stimulus for increasing the variety of merchandise and improving the quality, and also to eliminate the wrong tendency of producing haphazardly selected merchandise. Again, the system of firm orders will come to help the Ministry of Commerce, the Light Industry Committee, and the State Planning Committee formulate measures aimed at improving the work of merchandise supply for the residents. If the system of firm orders is properly implemented in supplying merchandise, it will be possible to still better fill the needs of the people even with the present production capacities of the light industry.



If the commercial functionaries are to properly implement the system of firm orders, they must be familiar not only with the demands of the people but also with the merchandise being produced in our country. The commercial functionaries must concretely know the kind of merchandise being produced by light industry factories, how much merchandise can be produced by the present production capacities, and what will be the per capita amount of the merchandise produced. As a matter of fact, any commercial functionary worth his salt must know even such details as how many sewing needles and how many rolls of thread are being produced in the country. At present the State Planning Committee does not have a statistical grasp of small items of merchandise. But the commercial organs must have a full grasp of merchandise down to the small items. Only a little effort will enable the commercial organs to gain a full grasp of the kind and amount of merchandise being produced by any given factory.

In order to enable the retail organs to properly write up orders, the competent central organs must provide them with data such as a list of merchandise produced, organize training for the functionaries of retail organs, and give concrete guidance.

Plans for ordering merchandise must be formulated on a yearly basis as well as on a quarterly basis. In formulating yearly ordering plans, it will be a good thing to organize united conferences with broad participation of not only the commercial functionaries but also those of other branches concerned. This will enable them first of all to precisely know the sources of merchandise. For instance, they will come to learn from the functionaries of other branches concerned all the details such as how much fabrics are being woven this year, how much of them are to be of staple fiber and how much of them are to be of cotton, and how much of them are being respectively earmarked for processing into finished ready-made merchandise. On the other hand, the functionaries of the other branches concerned, learning from the commercial functionaries their opinions and demands of the kind of merchandise, will come to be able to readjust whatever needs to be readjusted. This will make it possible to precisely write up merchandise orders and properly formulate merchandise distribution plans as well.

Implementing the system of firm orders in commerce is the demand of the law of socialist commerce and is the firm line of our party. The commercial functionaries must positively strive to carry through the system of firm orders.

Next, the supply system for the laborers' settlements must be properly established.

Today in our country, under the correct policy of our party to rationally deploy industry, factories and enterprises have been evenly deployed throughout the country, and accordingly, many large laborers' settlements have been formed in the local areas.

The sixth plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee convened immediately following armistice arranged for evenly deploying new factories and enterprises in various areas of the country in setting the basic direction of postwar rehabilitation and construction.

First of all, this is of great military import. If factories and enterprises are dispersed in many areas of the country, it is possible to minimize damage resulting from enemy bombing or shelling in the event of war.

Evenly deploying factories and enterprises in many areas of the country is also in line with the demands of socialist and communist construction.

The past concentration of industry in the urban areas was a legacy of the capitalist system. Because the capitalist society concentrates industry in the urban areas, this naturally causes the swelling of urban population and traffic congestion frequently accompanied by accidents. If industry is concentrated in the urban areas, the distinctions between the urban and rural areas grow even bigger. Precisely herein lies one of the reasons why the backwardness of the rural areas compared with the urban areas grows worse in the capitalist society. We the communists cannot leave such legacies of the capitalist society alone. Eliminating the distinctions between the urban and rural areas is one of the most important tasks in socialist and communist construction. From this, our party, laying down the line on developing industry in all counties, is struggling to eliminate the distinctions between the urban and rural areas.

If many factories are built in the counties, the working class and technicians there will grow in number, the means of modern machines and equipment will be introduced, and many cultural facilities will be built. To put it another way, when factories are built in the counties, technology will develop and so will the cultural standard of the people. In this way the counties will become a base for not only exerting a great ideological influence on the rural areas but also introducing the technology of factories and advanced urban cultures into the rural areas, and will come to play an important role in eliminating the distinctions between the urban and rural areas, doing away with the backwardness of the rural areas.

As the line of the party on dispersing factories and enterprises has been carried through and laborers' settlements have been organized in many areas of the country, it has become possible to conduct supply work even better for the workers.

If factories and enterprises are concentrated in cities, it will necessitate bringing in from other areas large quantities of foodstuffs and other consumer goods necessary for the working people. This will not only strain the means of transportation such as railways, rendering it impossible to do timely transportation of the necessary merchandise but also will cause

in-transit spoilage or loss. And many complex questions may arise in organizing supply. But now in our country the laborers' settlements are dispersed in many areas and the supply work is free from such troubles.

In order to improve supply work for the laborers' settlements, it is imperative above all to properly organize the system of commercial network.

For supply work to the laborers' settlements, a system must be created whereby not only the concerned factories and enterprises but also the commercial functionaries and those of the light industry branch all together participate in the work. If in this way the laborers' settlements strengthen their linkage with the cooperative farms in the neighborhood, and the commercial functionaries and those of the light industry branch struggle to supply the popular consumer goods to the laborers' settlements even better, then it will be possible to properly conduct supply work for the laborers' settlements. If the laborers' settlements properly organize procurement and supply work, then it will be possible to supply the workers even with such stuff as milk on a regular basis. The reason why at present the peasants are not raising many milch cows and are not producing much milk is because it produces little income, there being hardly any buyer. But in Ch'angsong County, the peasants are producing much milk because trucks make regular rounds to collect the milk produced by the peasants. No question can be properly solved merely by telling people to do something without the necessary organization work. The laborers' settlements need to learn from the example of Ch'angsong County.

The functionaries of provincial and county people's committees must pay keen attention to the work of supplying foodstuffs and other necessities to the laborers' settlements.

There were no persons holding themselves responsible for supplying foodstuffs and other necessities to the laborers' settlements until we established a new supply work system at Tae'an Electrical Works. Because of Tae'an Laborers' Settlement not being in the county seat, the agricultural and livestock products from the cooperative farms in the neighborhood used to be sent to Kiyang or Namp'o, making little supplies available to the workers of Tae'an Electrical Works. The situation of other laborers' settlements was no better than that of Tae'an Laborers' Settlement.

If the chairmen of provincial and county people's committees do not look after the living condition of the workers, then there are no other persons to do so. The chairmen of provincial, city, and county people's committees must hold themselves responsible to organize the work of supplying foodstuffs and other necessities to the workers.

With a view to improving supply work for the laborers' settlements and heightening the sense of responsibility of the chairmen of provincial, city, and county people's committees, a laborers' settlement management

committee was organized at Tae'an, and now the work is going well. The reason why the supply work is going well at Tae'an lies partly in that the laborers' settlement management committee was organized but more significantly in that the functionaries of this branch are working the communist way, helping each other. No matter how excellent a system has been set up, it is useless if the functionaries work the bureaucratic way. For superiors to help subordinates and for all people to help each other and lead each other on is the genuine communist work method. Therefore, in order to improve supply work for the laborers' settlements, it is very important to establish a new supply system and at the same time, improve the work method of the functionaries of the branch.

From now on, efforts must be made to more satisfactorily solve the supply question for the laborers' settlements by summing up the work of the Tae'an Laborers' Settlement Management Committee and generalizing its superior experiences and methods.

In order to improve supply work for the laborers' settlements, it is especially imperative to properly solve the question of the sources of supply. The provincial, city, and county people's committees must pay keen attention to this question.

Next, the work of training cadres of the commercial branch must be properly conducted.

In order to quickly develop the work of the commercial circulation branch, it is imperative to bring up cadres of the branch in large numbers. But at present there is no adequate system in effect for bringing up cadres of the commercial branch. So cadres of the commercial circulation branch are not being systematically trained and the commerce of our country is not being rapidly developed to the deserved level.

The cabinet must reexamine the system for training cadres of the commercial branch and establish measures to augment it.

Along with bringing up cadres of the commercial circulation branch under a regular educational system, efforts must be made to rear them in large numbers through practical work. It is wrong to think that cadres can be reared only at schools. Of course, schools play an important role in training cadres. But at present the schools are mainly teaching theories and principles with less teaching on concrete enterprise management methods. Therefore, it is a very superior way to rear functionaries in large numbers through practice in practical work.

Recently, the Party Central Committee has been taking steps to assign many party functionaries to new posts after putting them through the Organizational Guidance Department and Propaganda and Agitation Department for indoctrination and training. This is bringing good results in firmly

establishing the ideological system of the functionaries, in quickly improving their job performance abilities, and in enabling them to master the policies of the party and the work method of the party.

This is not a new method which is being used today for the first time. Already in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle we reared many cadres, using such method. At that time, we turned the 7th Regiment into a model regiment by assigning personnel with potential as key regimental personnel down to the platoon leaders, political guidance members, and soldiers, and concretely teaching them the method of fighting the enemy, the method of scouting, the method of holding news-reading meetings, the method of teaching, the method of conducting political work, even the method of camping, and the method of cooking rice. The 7th Regiment became a model for other units in all aspects, be it combat or political work or daily life; the personnel tempered and reared at the regiment were later assigned to other units as political guidance members or company commanders; and they commendably acquitted themselves of their duties in the management of their units, in combat command, in indoctrinating the personnel of their units. In this way the 7th Regiment admirably performed its role as a school for bringing up cadres.

One of the major causes of the shortage of cadres in the commercial circulation branch precisely lies in the failure of the branch in the past period to positively conduct the work of bringing up cadres through practical work. Worrying over the shortage of cadres without making positive efforts to rear them does not solve the question.

The commercial branch must create model units by organizing service facilities such as stores, restaurants, and hotels, with potentially competent personnel and properly guiding them, and must rear cadres, in the process. Recently, the party assigned many graduates from the Institute of the People's Economy to the commercial branch; and if they are properly reared and promoted, they will be of no small help in solving the cadre question of the branch.

After organizing the commercial organs with potentially competent personnel, the guidance functionaries must personally go down to the base level, adequately explain to them the policies of the party, and help and teach them to properly conduct the merchandise supply work strictly adhering to the policies of the party. No matter how competent personnel are selected and assigned, they cannot become admirable cadres without constant indoctrination and help.

If potentially competent personnel were appointed as store chiefs down to sales personnel and if the sales personnel were systematically trained into cadres by positively helping and indoctrinating them to the extent of performing the role of a store chief in case the chief was transferred out, then there should be no condition that could render it impossible

for the commercial branch to conduct normal work because of a lack of cadres. Functionaries systematically tempered and reared through practical work should be able to competently serve as large department store managers or management bureau directors and to competently perform any task assigned to them.

If stores and other service facilities were properly organized into model units and with them as criteria, guidance work was performed and functionaries taught, it would be possible to quickly uplift the work of this branch.

The commercial branch must from now on widely launch the movement to create model stores and model restaurants, and model cities and model counties in commercial circulation work.

Lastly, partywide guidance over the commercial circulation branch must be further strengthened.

In order to further intensify partywide guidance for the commercial circulation branch, plans are being laid to strengthen the commercial departments under the party committees of Pyongyang City, Ch'ongjin City, and Hamhung City and to newly create commercial departments under district party committees. It is imperative to create commercial departments under district party committees so that they may study commerce and properly give partywide guidance for the commercial branch work.

Just because district party committees will be exercising partywide guidance for the commercial branch work, it will be wrong to think that district people's committees will be responsible in no way for the work. District people's committees must give correct administrative guidance, regularly finding out if the supply work for the people in their districts is going on well or not.

I look to you, comrades, to bring about one great turnaround in the work of the commercial circulation branch by deeply recognizing the importance of commerce through this conference and positively struggling, displaying all your wisdom and initiative.

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CSO: 4208

LET US BRING ABOUT A GREATER LEAP FORWARD IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION,  
ADDING SPEED BATTLE TO THE GALLOPING CHOLLIMA

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 78 pp 27-33

[Text] Today, amid environment wherein the whole country is bubbling with the majestic all-out march movement to realize the magnificent program of the second Seven-Year Plan, we commemorate in a meaningful manner the 10th anniversary of the historic speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song before the second national meeting of front runners of the Chollima Work Team Movement, entitled "Let Us Further Deepen and Develop the Chollima Work Team Movement, the Driving Force for Socialist Construction."

Delivered at a time when a new revolutionary upswing was being generated in loyal support of the historic decision adopted at a meeting of our party's representatives, the speech of the respected and beloved leader was a militant banner that energetically inspired the whole party and the entire people to the struggle to bring about an even greater leap forward in socialist construction, an immortal classic that enunciated a unique thought and lines which will long shine in the glorious annals of the Chollima movement.

In this programmatic speech the great leader enunciated the prideful history of the birth and development of the Chollima movement, the overall line of our party in socialist construction, and laid down the unique line on continuing to accelerate the Chollima march movement, energetically launching the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural. He thus clearly showed the tremendous vitality of the Chollima movement and provided a powerful weapon for further strengthening and developing the Chollima movement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The Chollima movement has demonstrated its validity and great vitality to the hilt through the practical struggle of our people to quickly accelerate socialist construction." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, pp 52-53)

In retrospect, the situation of our country was really difficult when the Chollima movement got under way.

As a result of the war, many people were ill clad, rice had to be imported, and housing was so short that many people had to live in dugouts. The vast task of the Five-Year Plan for laying the cornerstone of socialist construction called for developing production at a very high rate of speed but neither materials nor funds were in adequate supply. To make matters worse, the antiparty counterrevolutionary factional elements were viciously maneuvering against our party, and U.S. imperialism and its lackeys were unprecedentedly intensifying their machinations to provoke another war.

But in this formidable period, by tightly grasping the Chollima movement personally initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and continuing to strengthen and develop the movement, our party and our people were able to successfully crush all kinds of machinations of internal and external enemies and score a historic victory in socialist construction.

By generating dynamic winds of fire of the speed battle, tightly grasping the reins of Chollima in accordance with the revolutionary line on speed battle laid down by the glorious party, our people further quickened the pace of the march in all areas of production and construction and continued to glorify the prideful history of the Chollima movement with brilliant achievements in socialist grand construction.

Indeed, the history of socialist construction in our country is prideful travels of miracles and innovations astounding the peoples of the world performed amid the sweeping flames of the Chollima movement and speed battle. Because they dynamically moved forward holding the reins of Chollima, our people were able to achieve a great leap forward toward progress and civilization, once and for all sweeping away vestiges of the centuries-old backwardness and impoverishment left behind by the old exploiting society and erect in this land a forever prospering and growing socialist power of sovereignty, self-support, and self-defense.

Experience shows that when one lives and struggles in the revolutionary spirit of Chollima, in the revolutionary spirit of speed battle, whatever barriers and bottlenecks encountered on the road of forward movement can be successfully overcome; it energetically proves that it is precisely in spurring the galloping Chollima where an important guarantee for accelerating socialist and communist construction to the utmost is.

Today, when the struggle is dynamically under way to realize the second Seven-Year Plan, which represents a new higher phase in socialist construction, it is a glorious and rewarding task facing the entire party members and working people to more deeply study and master the thought and lines on the Chollima movement enunciated by the great leader and



spur the galloping Chollima afresh. By achieving an even greater leap forward in socialist construction, adding speed battle to the galloping Chollima, we must occupy ahead of schedule the towering heights of the new long term plan and energetically display once more the heroic spirit of a chuche Korea.

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To energetically move forward with the revolutionary force of speed battle added to the galloping Chollima is the basic demand of our revolution, the unflagging revolutionary aim of our people.

The chuche revolutionary cause charted by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song still remains to be attained and we are still on the road of revolution.

Dynamically moving forward never allowing a moment's delay or marking time, we must occupy a still more towering height of socialist construction and hasten the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The whole country and the entire people must vigorously launch into the struggle for the fulfillment of the second Seven-Year Plan and energetically wage an all-out march movement to occupy the towering heights of the new long term plan." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Administration," p 28)

The second Seven-Year Plan unfurled by the respected and beloved leader is a magnificent, awesome economic construction program unprecedented in the struggle history of our people for socialism and communism and is a bright blueprint marking a new milestone in the enrichment, strengthening, and development of the country and the prosperity of the people.

The new long term plan fulfilled, our people will be standing on a high hill which brings the complete victory of socialism within sight, and one and all will be enjoying an even more independent and creative happy life. Fulfillment of the new Seven-Year Plan, fully promoting the superiority and invincible vitality of the socialist system of our country and consolidating our revolutionary base even more like bedrock, will also be providing a firm base for attaining the historic cause of fatherland reunification.

To successfully fulfill the new long term plan which projects production at a very high rate of growth and construction on an unprecedentedly enormous scale is by no means an easy task. This is a very difficult and complex struggle that calls for total mobilization of the strength and wisdom of the entire people and the production potentialities of the country, and is an awesome economic construction struggle that can be

successfully carried out only by racing and racing forward with the revolutionary force of speed battle added to Chollima.

It is precisely now, when the battle is dynamically under way for the fulfillment of the new long term plan, that is an important period in which all party members and working people, by bringing about an even greater leap forward in all branches of the people's economy mobilizing to the optimum the ideomental strength they have tempered and fostered up to now and the production potentialities our people have built, must add luster to the heightened pride and glory for being the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary soldiers and must display the invincible might of the chuche ideology once more.

For further glorifying the genuine superiority of the socialist system of our country, for attaining the chuche cause, we must devote all our strength and wisdom to the struggle, adding speed battle to the galloping Chollima, to occupy all the heights of the new Seven-Year Plan even faster.

Today the internal and external situations for our revolution are tense and complex more than at any time.

Our people's sworn enemies, the U.S. imperialists, persistently pursuing their criminal plot to create "two Koreas," are going berserk in perpetrating machinations to provoke another war of aggression against our republic. The reactionary ruling circles of Japan which are taking a positive part in the U.S. imperialist machinations to provoke another war, are desperate in their effort to prolong the presence of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces in south Korea, and are positively backing up the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang militarily and economically, further strengthening collusion with them. The puppet gang of traitor Pak Chong-hui, encouraged by their dual U.S.-Japanese masters, are running amok in fanning a war atmosphere, putting the entire area of south Korea on a fascist wartime footing.

The situation demands that we closely maintain an alert and mobilized posture more than at any time and bring about a fresh revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction.

Highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, the revolutionary spirit of Chollima, the revolutionary spirit of speed battle in energetically launching the majestic all-out march movement for the successful fulfillment of the second Seven-Year Plan, we must, with achievements in socialist construction, resolutely break the enemy machinations and register a new advance in the struggle for the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause.

Adding speed battle to the galloping Chollima means hastening the socialist and communist cause even more, by accelerating the pace of socialist construction to the optimum with a continued tight grip on the Chollima movement and speed battle.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song our people, by dynamically moving forward with a tight grip on the Chollima movement in loyal support of the militant slogan calling for adding speed battle to Chollima, have ceaselessly brought about leaps forward and innovations unprecedented in the history of socialist construction.

This militant slogan, which is held aloft by our people under the sagacious leadership of the great leader and the glorious party, comprehensively embodies the realistic demands for further quickening the pace of socialist construction in line with the new higher phase of the developing revolution in energetically accelerating conversion of the whole society to the chuche ideology.

Converting the whole society to the chuche ideology represents an unprecedentedly awesome task aimed at attaining our revolutionary cause, rearing all members of the society as genuine chuche-oriented communists and at the same time, remaking the society in all spheres such as the economy and culture, in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

The historic task of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology calls for ceaselessly quickening the pace of our forward movement adding speed battle to the galloping Chollima with a tight grip on the Chollima movement whose invincible vitality has been proved through the practice of socialist construction. Only by dynamically moving forward with the revolutionary force of speed battle added to the galloping Chollima is it possible to work new miracles and innovations on all fronts of socialist construction that has grown into an unprecedentedly vast scope and to successfully carry out the historic task of remolding both man and society in accordance with the demands of chuche.

In the militant slogan for adding speed battle to the galloping Chollima is also reflected the revolutionary will of our people to defend the glorious tradition of our revolution established in the Paektu forests, and carry on and develop the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation to the end until attainment.

The history of socialist construction our people have shaped under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is prideful travels of having defended and glorified the chuche revolutionary tradition. What has struck deep roots in the hearts of our people on this road is the revolutionary credo to fight forever dynamically, loyally attending the great leader and following the glorious party, and is the unflagging will to thoroughly defend the chuche revolutionary cause that began in the Paektu forests and to attain it to the end.

Because of their revolutionary credo and will to be loyal to the chuche revolutionary cause to the end, our people have been able to unanimously rise and dynamically launch the historic Chollima march, breaking down all barriers and bottlenecks, and to energetically hasten, generating

dynamic winds of fire of the speed battle, the chuche revolutionary cause being led by the great leader.

In the slogan for adding speed battle to the galloping Chollima are faithfully contained the unanimous aim and aspirations of our people to hasten the chuche revolutionary cause even faster, by bringing about ceaseless leaps forward and innovations in revolution and construction.

When the whole party and the entire people vigorously launch into the Chollima movement and speed battle and move forward with a tight grip on them, they can perform miracles and innovations in socialist construction that really astound the peoples of the world. This is the sum total of the historical experience of our country's socialist construction and is the great truth that our people have experienced with all their hearts through revolutionary practice.

By taking 10 steps when others take 1 step and racing forward 100 li when others do 10 li, tightly grasping the reins of Chollima under the sagacious leadership of the great leader, our people were able to occupy in short order the towering heights of the Five-Year Plan and the Seven-Year Plan and perform the miracle of completing the difficult and complex task of industrialization in no more than 14 years; and by dynamically generating the winds of fire of the speed battle, they were able to score the ringing victory of fulfilling the magnificent Six-Year Plan 1 year and 4 months ahead of schedule in terms of total volume of industrial production. That, at a time when many countries were experiencing an agricultural crisis, a food crisis, on account of the effects of the cold front, the rural villages of our country were able to harvest bumper crops year after year and occupy last year the 8.5 million ton grain height never before reached in history, that the epic task of installing irrigation facilities for 200,000 chongbo of dry fields was completed in little more than a year--these are the prideful fruits that were brought by the dynamic forward movement with speed battle added to the galloping Chollima.

Amid the magnificent march adding speed battle to Chollima, monumental installations with foresights into the distant future such as the large-size, long-distance belt conveyor system at Unnyul Mine and the large-scale concentrated ore transmission pipeline between Musan and Ch'ongjin, and automated, modernized factories and enterprises sprang up like mushrooms after rain, and our cities and villages have been beautified even more magnificently and elegantly.

Amid the sweeping fire of the Chollima movement were established miraculous economic construction speeds astounding the peoples of the world such as "vinalon speed," "Pyongyang speed," and "Kangson speed," and amid the majestic march adding speed battle to the galloping Chollima were developed "70-day battle speed" and "Anju speed."

As the whole country was filled with the spirit of Chollima on wings and the fire of speed battle blazed everywhere, the mental and moral features of our people have changed beyond recognition.

Today, all our functionaries and party members and working people are boundlessly adoring the leader, holding it the greatest happiness, the supreme glory to fight revolution, loyally attending the great leader and following the glorious party; and united airtight around the great leader, completely entrusting their destiny to the leader, they are energetically launching the struggle to dye the whole society one color with the chuche ideology.

Through the awesome practice of socialist construction, our functionaries and working people have come to hold the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality for the teachings of the great leader and the embodiment, the policies of the party; the lofty revolutionary features to respond with best achievements in work to the leader's magnanimous political trust and concern; the vibrant work trait to launch all work boldly in a big way with an attitude befitting masters of the revolution, burning revolutionary fervor, strong fighting spirit, and militant vigor.

Indeed, by adding speed battle to the galloping Chollima under the sagacious leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and our people have been able to accelerate socialist construction at a ceaseless high rate of speed, to pile up prideful achievements that will long shine in the history of the fatherland.

The history of our country's socialist construction that has dynamically moved forward adding speed battle to the galloping Chollima displays the unflagging will and inexhaustible strength of our people who have vigorously launched into the struggle to attain the chuche revolutionary cause, loyally attending the great leader and following the glorious party; and eloquently shows that when they move forward tightly grasping the Chollima movement and speed battle, there is no fortress that they cannot occupy. This also energetically proves the validity of the unique thought and theory founded by the great leader on the ceaseless high speed in the development of the socialist economy; and clearly teaches the true road to attaining the chuche revolutionary cause, successfully occupying the ideological fortress and material fortress of socialism and communism simultaneously.

Indeed, because our people have moved forward with speed battle added to Chollima, loyally attending the great leader and following the glorious party, the history of their struggle shines ever more brightly, and it is precisely in continuing to accelerate the speed in socialist construction, dynamically forward with the force of speed battle added to the galloping Chollima where the promise for an even brighter tomorrow is.

Following the revolutionary banner of chuche our people have moved forward far on the road to socialism and communism, achieving the transformations and leaps forward of the century. But the road we must walk is still far, and the work we must do is truly plenty. Even more dynamically moving forward with the revolutionary force of speed battle added to Chollima, we must successfully carry out the magnificent program of the second Seven-Year Plan and scale an even more towering peak of socialism and communism at the earliest possible date.

To energetically press on with the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--is the most important question arising in further accelerating the pace of our march, adding speed battle to the galloping Chollima in line with the demands of the new long term plan, a bright blueprint for socialist and communist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to successfully fulfill the second Seven-Year Plan, it is imperative to continue to thoroughly carry through the line on three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural." (Ibid., p 28)

The three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--are the central task aimed at further accelerating socialist construction, deepening and developing the Chollima movement, and it is in thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions line where a decisive guarantee for brilliantly fulfilling the second Seven-Year Plan is.

The biggest potential for fulfilling the vast second Seven-Year Plan lies in ideology.

Warm patriotism and burning fervor for turning our country into an even richer, stronger, and more prosperous socialist power, brilliantly realizing the magnificent program laid down by the great leader; heightened political awareness and boundless loyalty eager to unconditionally and thoroughly carry out, with total devotion, whatever revolutionary duty the party may assign--these are precisely the energetic driving force, the principle of victory, leading the struggle for the fulfillment of the new long term plan to a ceaseless upsurge. Therefore, all functionaries, by energetically launching, with a tight grip on ideological revolution, the work aimed at setting the political awareness and revolutionary fervor of the people in motion, must bring about one great new leap forward in socialist construction.

Today, to occupy ahead of schedule the towering heights of the new long term plan facing us is the most glorious and rewarding militant duty assigned by the great leader.

Deeply bearing in mind that the struggle to fulfill the new long term plan is a responsible struggle to demonstrate the unity and solidarity of our people firmly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the invincible might of the chuche ideology, all party members and working people must fight, devoting all their strength, wisdom, energy, and talents to today's formidable assault battle.

Highly demonstrating an attitude and responsibility befitting masters of the revolution, in the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality for the teachings of the great leader and the embodiment, the policies of the party, party members and working people must carry out without fail the revolutionary tasks assigned their branches, their posts, by the day, by the month, by the quarter, by the index.

The revolutionary banner of self-reliance--this is a banner of glory that throughout the course of the Korean revolution filled with barriers and trials has given our people indomitable fighting spirit and inexhaustible strength and enabled them to demonstrate resourcefulness and intrepidity, a banner of victory that firmly guarantees the successful fulfillment of the new long term plan.

Only if all party members and working people vigorously launch into the struggle, upholding the revolutionary slogan "let us more highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance!" laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, can they successfully break through the bottlenecks and barriers enounced in fulfilling the new long term plan, and bring about ceaseless leaps forward and innovations in production and construction, utilizing our technology, our resources, our economic foundations to the optimum. If they were to look to the higher echelons or complain about conditions, vacillating in the face of bottlenecks or barriers instead of displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, then they would be unable to occupy any one of the targets of the new long term plan.

All functionaries, party members, and working people, by seeking out more of what is in short supply and manufacturing what is nonexistent, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, which was forged day in and day out of the bloody anti-Japanese war and is being brilliantly continued in the dynamic pace of the Chollima march, must solve with their strength all the difficult and complex questions arising in socialist construction and courageously break through all the bottlenecks and barriers encountered. In particular, they must keep actively accelerating the speed of economic construction, energetically launching the struggle to further strengthen the chuche character of our industry by securing industrial raw materials and fuel from domestic resources.

The present era is an era of science and technology, and the new Seven-Year Plan is a plan of technical revolution, a plan of scientific revolution.

Today, when the high demand is out front for making the people's economy modernized and scientific, it is a very important question at hand to

energetically accelerate technical revolution from a firm chuche-oriented stand. Without the development of science and the advance of technology it is impossible to quickly move forward with the fervor of the masses alone and to bring about ceaseless innovations. The labor enthusiasm and initiative of the masses, only if combined with science and technology, can show genuine might.

All party members and working people, holding aloft the torch of the mass technical innovation movement, must become the innovators and creators of technology, and boldly innovating technology everywhere, must bring about a new turnaround in the prosecution of the three major tasks of technical revolution, accelerating integrated mechanization, semiautomation, and automation. The scientists and technicians, accelerating scientific research work and strengthening creative cooperation with the working people, must continue to design and manufacture various kinds of high-efficiency machines and equipment, and see to the positive adoption of the latest advances in science, designs, and rationalization. Only then will it be possible to accelerate the process of making the people's economy modernized and scientific and bring about still greater leaps forward in socialist construction.

Making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific, which is the basic task of the second Seven-Year Plan, demands that the standards of the functionaries and working people be decisively improved.

All functionaries and working people, by thoroughly establishing a revolutionary study attitude and ceaselessly improving their politico-ideological level, their economic job performance level, their technical and cultural standards, must one and all acquit themselves fully of their attribute as masters of production, as masters of science and technology.

To commendably conduct economic organizational work is an important demand for more dynamically moving forward, adding speed battle to the galloping Chollima.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... the normalization of production and growth of labor productivity do not depend on the workers alone but to a greater extent, on the ability and organizational work of the commanding personnel who insure production conditions and guide the workers." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 1, pp 235-236)

When the guidance functionaries thoroughly organize all work, decisively removing the empirical and subjective work attitude, they can improve economic management and bring about a new revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, mobilizing and utilizing all the potential and possibilities to the hilt.



All functionaries, with heightened awareness and responsibility as commanding personnel of the revolution, must concretely grasp the state of affairs at the base level, thoroughly carrying out the great Tae'an Work System in line with the environment wherein the production linages have become complex, must thoroughly organize all management activities such as planning work, technical management, production organization, procurement of materials and supplies, and must energetically guide the masses, setting examples by their actions. Thus they must insure the full load operation of existing production facilities, must successfully carry out their assigned tasks with existing labor, existing facilities, existing materials, and must fan the sweeping flames of the production increase and conservation struggle.

Today, when the all-out march movement is dynamically under way for the fulfillment of the new long term plan, the duty facing party organizations is very heavy and crucial.

When party organizations, which are the political staff for each unit, thoroughly organize themselves, move briskly, and ably work, it is possible that pending questions will be readily solved and a new upsurge generated in socialist construction.

By dynamically inspiring party members and working people to the struggle for the fulfillment of the new long term plan, with major emphasis on the fulfillment of economic tasks, through the total mobilization of all propaganda and agitation media and forces, party organizations must guide them so that one and all may admirably carry out assigned militant tasks, displaying their utmost fervor and horsepower.

It is an important task facing party organizations today to energetically launch the campaign for capturing the red flag of the three revolutions in all branches, at all units of socialist construction.

The campaign for capturing the red flag of the three revolutions is a great revolutionary movement, which further deepens and develops the Chollima movement in line with the demands of the task to convert the whole society to the chuche ideology and comprehensively embodies the revolutionary principle of speed battle, and is a mass march movement which party organizations assume the responsibility of organizing and guiding.

Only by further fueling the blaze of the campaign for capturing the red flag of the three revolutions which is being launched under the slogan "ideology, technology, and culture--all in accordance with the demands of chuche!" is it possible to scale the high peak of the new long term plan still faster and hasten the attainment of the chuche cause, continuing to dynamically move forward with the revolutionary force of speed battle added to Chollima.

When the campaign for capturing the red flag of the three revolutions is energetically launched, it is possible to make the hearts of all working people burn with the fervor of loyalty and achieve one great new leap forward in socialist construction. This is eloquently shown by the experience of the units which have won the red flag of the three revolutions such as Man'gyongdae Cooperative Farm of Pyongyang city, Ch'ongsan Cooperative Farm of Tae'an city, Pukchi Cooperative Farm of Chaeryong County, Sogok Cooperative Farm of Sinhung County, and of Anju Combined Coal Mine which has established "Anju speed," a new Chollima speed.

Party organizations at all combat levels, following the examples of all units which have won the red flag of the three revolutions, must more dynamically fuel the fire of the campaign for capturing the red flag of the three revolutions. In this way they must make all party members and working people score brilliant achievements in prosecuting the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions and become the genuine standard bearers of speed battle, and have all fronts of socialist construction filled to overflowing with the spirit of leap forward and innovation.

Our road ahead for hastening the great march movement toward new leaps forward, loyally attending the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the helm of revolution and following the glorious party, is bright and victory a certainty.

Let one and all, by more dynamically moving forward with the revolutionary force of speed battle added to the Chollima galloping with the revolutionary banner of the chuche ideology held high, solidly united around the great leader, achieve a new greater leap forward in socialist construction and brilliantly keep attaining the chuche revolutionary cause that began in the Paektu forests.

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CHUCHE IDEOLOGY INDOCTRINATION MUST BE CONDUCTED IN CLOSE COMBINATION  
WITH REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 78 pp 34-40

[Text] Today our party and people are faced with a heavy yet glorious task to occupy ahead of schedule the magnificent targets of the second Seven-Year Plan unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The second Seven-Year Plan laid down by the respected and beloved leader is a new milestone in great progress and leap forward on the road of our people's glorious struggle to attain the chuche revolutionary cause, the socialist and communist cause, and is an awesome struggle program that will be more highly displaying our people's resourcefulness and glory, incomparably strengthen the political, economic, and military might of the nation.

When this awesome blueprint is brilliantly realized, our people will have scaled a new higher peak that brings the complete victory of socialism closer within sight, and an epochal change will have taken place in our people's life.

This magnificent task before us calls for intensifying more than at any time chuche ideology indoctrination among all party members and working people to make them demonstrate to the hilt their creative strength and revolutionary fervor in revolution and construction.

It is in strengthening chuche ideology indoctrination and positively mobilizing the heightened awareness, revolutionary fervor, and creative wisdom of the masses of people as masters of the revolution where an important guarantee for achieving ceaseless transformations and innovations in socialist construction and successfully fulfilling the new long term plan ahead of schedule is.

By substantively conducting chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with revolutionary practice among party members and working people in line with the demands of revolution, party organizations shall

dynamically fan the flames of a revolutionary upswing in socialist construction and hasten the successful fulfillment of the second Seven-Year Plan.

To substantively conduct chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with revolutionary practice is an important demand of ideological work facing our party organizations.

The immortal chuche ideology is the guiding thought of our party and our revolution. The chuche ideology is the unitary ideology of our party, a guiding compass which must be tightly grasped in the struggle of our people for socialist and communist construction.

Therefore, only by strengthening chuche ideology indoctrination among party members and working people is it possible to rear them, in line with the character and mission of the party, as revolutionary soldiers forever loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries, and to energetically push ahead with revolution and construction.

Ideological work to arm all party members and working people with the chuche ideology can succeed only when it is conducted in close combination with revolutionary practice. To conduct ideological indoctrination work in close combination with revolutionary practice is a principle running through the ideological work of our party.

To say to conduct chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with revolutionary practice means launching party ideological work in such a way as to make all party members and working people highly display an attitude and stand befitting masters, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, in carrying out their assigned revolutionary work.

The reason why chuche ideology indoctrination must be conducted in close combination with revolutionary practice comes from the intrinsic demand of the chuche ideology.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The chuche ideology of our party has been founded, developed, and enriched amid the practical struggle of the Korean revolution, and its truth and vitality has been eloquently proved in the course of the revolutionary struggle of our people." ("A Collection of Documents on the Visits of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Foreign Countries," p 58)

The immortal chuche ideology is a great guiding thought founded as a weapon for revolution and construction, reflecting the demands of a new era in the course of the history of mankind and the demands of the arduous and complex Korean revolution.

As the great leader taught, the immortal chuche ideology, founded amid the flames of the long and arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and developed and enriched amid the formidable practical struggle for national liberation, class liberation, socialist and communist construction in our country, has had its validity, greatness, and invincible vitality tested and proved to the hilt.

The great chuche ideology is an immortal thought that has emerged as a genuine weapon for creation and transformation; a weapon for comprehensively protecting and attaining independent stand and attitude for the masses of working people who used to be regarded merely as captive targets of history at the bottom of society in bygone days, the working masses who are the subject of history and the motive force for social development; a weapon for revolutionarily remaking the world in line with the demands and aim of the masses of people.

The chuche ideology is the ideothoretical sum total of our country's revolution and communist movement and as such, illuminates the true road to national liberation, class liberation, liberation of mankind, and teaches the masses of working people the truth of the revolutionary struggle to remake and transform nature and society in accordance with their will and demand.

From this, the chuche ideology, unlike theory for the sake of theory divorced from reality, illuminates the true road ahead for the revolutionary struggle, and gives the most precise answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in revolution and construction.

The chuche ideology--by enunciating the thought that the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people and the driving force for revolution and construction also resides in them which, to put it another way, is the great revolutionary truth that the master of one's destiny is he himself--energetically inspires the masses of people to the struggle to work out their destiny on their own and revolutionarily remake and transform the world.

The immortal chuche ideology elucidates the basic stand and the basic method which the masses of working people must tightly grasp in order to defend their position as masters in command of their destiny and acquit themselves fully of their role as masters. This demands that, unconstrained by any extant formula or extant experience, they think with their own heads and independently solve with their own strength all questions arising in revolution and construction, in line with the interests of their country's revolution and their people and their country's specific conditions, and that they resolve all questions highly promoting the revolutionary fervor and creative positivity of the masses of people.

Thus, the truth and demands of revolution elucidated by the chuche ideology are an ideothoretical weapon which the masses of working people must

tightly grasp in working out their destiny and remaking and transforming the world and as such, comprehensively embody the demands of revolutionary practice in our era.

This bespeaks that indoctrination work aimed at arming people with the chuche ideology must never become one of giving some simple knowledge or some pure theory but from start to finish must be thoroughly combined with practical activities in the interest of revolutionary practice.

Inasmuch as the chuche ideology has been founded as a weapon for practice, reflecting the demands of revolutionary practice and is the unitary guiding compass for revolution and construction, the work of arming people with the chuche ideology must necessarily be combined with revolutionary practice; and only then can it practically serve the prosecution of revolutionary tasks.

That chuche ideology indoctrination must be closely combined with revolutionary practice is also a basic demand flowing from the objective of chuche ideology indoctrination.

The objective of chuche ideology indoctrination is above all in bringing up all members of the society as genuine communist revolutionaries forever loyal to the great leader, thoroughly arming them with the chuche world outlook.

Chuche ideology indoctrination is an energetic means to uproot the outdated ideological dregs from people's heads and thoroughly arm them with the most scientific and revolutionary chuche world outlook.

Only by intensifying chuche ideology indoctrination is it possible to bring up party members and working people as genuine chuche-oriented revolutionaries who independently and creatively resolve everything with chuche belief and ideological viewpoint from a chuche-oriented stand. Again, only by intensifying chuche ideology indoctrination is it possible to make party members and working people resolutely fight on to the end with a heightened sense of responsibility and devotion for their fatherland, their people, their country's revolution.

Indoctrination work aimed at arming people with the chuche ideology and turning them into genuine communist revolutionaries cannot be successfully conducted away from practical struggle. This is related to the great role which practical activities play in establishing a revolutionary world outlook.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Revolutionary practice is an energetic means of remolding people's ideological consciousness. Amid the difficult and complex practical struggle to remake nature and society, people are ceaselessly tempered and grow up to be revolutionaries." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 5, 2d impression, p 468)

As the great leader taught, people's ideological consciousness is successfully remolded in the course of the difficult and complex struggle of revolutionary practice.

Practice is not only the starting point of consciousness but also the criterion for truth and the driving force for theoretical development. In the course of practical activities to remake nature and society, that is, in the course of carrying out revolutionary tasks, people come to be able to precisely differentiate between the new and the old, the progressive and the reactionary, the innovative and the conservative, the affirmative and the negative, and in the process, come to be able to remove the outdated ideological dregs remaining in their heads and thoroughly arm themselves with a new and progressive revolutionary thought.

Amid practice of the arduous and complex revolutionary struggle people deeply experience the profound truth and vitality of the chuche ideology, foster revolutionary belief and the discriminating eye of chuche, and nurture strong revolutionary will, an important trait of the communist revolutionaries. Revolutionary practice enables people to foster practical ability to remake and transform nature and society in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, and revolutionarily tempers them. Amid the revolutionary struggle and the rewarding practical struggle for socialist and communist construction, people come to ever more firmly hold the validity of their cause and faith in victory, and grow up to be resolute revolutionaries breaking through whatever barriers.

This bespeaks that substantively conducting chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with revolutionary practice is a powerful way of human remolding in bringing up party members and working people as genuine communist revolutionaries possessed of the revolutionary belief and will of chuche.

Again, the objective of chuche ideology indoctrination lies in not only arming people with the doctrine of chuche but also energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction, making them highly display their creative positivity and revolutionary fervor. Precisely this being so, indoctrination work aimed at arming people with the chuche ideology can never become one divorced from the practical struggle of revolutionarily remaking nature and society. There cannot be ideological indoctrination work divorced from practice and such ideological indoctrination is meaningless to all intents and purposes.

The question of conducting chuche ideology indoctrination among party members and working people in close combination with revolutionary practice presents itself as an even more important question related to the enormous revolutionary tasks facing our party and our people especially in the present period.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"During the second Seven-Year Plan we must more thoroughly embody the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. As all working people seek out more of what is in short supply and manufacture what is nonexistent, thoroughly arming themselves with the chuche ideology and highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, we must successfully fulfill the second Seven-Year Plan with our strength, with our technology, with our resources." ("Let Us Further Strengthen the People's Administration," p 29)

The second Seven-Year Plan is a magnificent economic construction program for further strengthening the economic might of the country, accelerating the process of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific, and is a bright blueprint which represents a new milestone in the historic struggle to attain the socialist and communist cause.

The new long term plan envisions an extraordinarily enormous production scope and a high rate of speed unprecedented in the history of our country.

The new long term plan fulfilled, an epochal advance will have been registered in the struggle of our people for the complete victory of socialism and our people will be enjoying an even more affluent and civilized life.

We have to carry out this magnificent plan in a difficult and complex environment.

Today, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, with their reckless aggression machinations, are ever more aggravating the tension in the situation of the country. Under such conditions we have to push ahead with socialist construction while bearing unusually heavy military burdens.

We have to carry out the enormous new long term plan with none other than our strength, our technology, our resources, not with reliance on any outside force,

The enormous tasks before us and the internal and external situations demand that we must highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance on all fronts of socialist construction with the stand and awareness befitting masters of the revolution.

Only when all party members and working people resolutely struggle with the attitude befitting masters of the revolution and the heightened revolutionary spirit of self-reliance can they successfully overcome all barriers and bottlenecks and brilliantly fulfill the new long term plan.

The attitude befitting masters of the revolution and the heightened revolutionary spirit of self-reliance are the ideomental trait innate in our party members and working people boundlessly loyal to the great leader and are a source of strength for the fulfillment of the enormous new long term plan.



Only by conducting chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with practical struggle so as to make all party members and working people highly display the attitude befitting masters of the revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in socialist construction is it possible to keep achieving ceaseless leaps forward and innovations in socialist construction.

Indeed, to substantively conduct chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with practical struggle constitutes a firm guarantee for bringing up all party members and working people as genuine communist revolutionaries forever loyal to the great leader, thoroughly armed with the chuche revolutionary world outlook, for energetically moving revolution and construction forward.

Today when our revolution is entering on a new period of a historic turnaround, all party organizations and functionaries, by substantively conducting chuche ideology indoctrination work for party members and working people in closer combination with revolutionary practice, must push ahead with revolution and construction more energetically than at any time.

Most important in conducting chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with revolutionary practice is thoroughly arming all party members and working people with the immortal chuche ideology and at the same time, seeing to it that they thoroughly embody the demands of the chuche ideology in carrying out the revolutionary tasks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"If all party members and working people are thoroughly armed with the chuche ideology and made to breathe with the chuche ideology and act in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology anytime anywhere, then it is possible to win an even greater victory in socialist construction." ("On the Situation in Our Country and the Duty of the Korean Youth League in Japan," p 7)

To say to embody the chuche ideology in revolutionary practice bespeaks launching all work in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology and brilliantly realizing the lofty doctrine of the chuche ideology in all aspects of social life.

The struggle to embody the chuche ideology in revolutionary struggle is a struggle to realize the far-reaching plan and intent of the great leader, a struggle to more highly promote the superiority of our socialist system and brilliantly attain the chuche cause.

By conducting chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with revolutionary practice, party organizations must make all party members and working people possess the revolutionary attitude of always working

and living in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology, holding firm faith in chuche.

The thought of man is expressed in practice. He who talks much about the chuche ideology but fails to correctly embody the lofty doctrine of the chuche ideology in practical activities and to highly display revolutionary fervor and attitude, cannot be said to be a genuine revolutionary who holds the chuche ideology as credo and acts in accordance with its demands. Only he who holds the chuche ideology as the unitary compass for thinking and acting and struggles for the realization, jumping into fire and water, is a genuine chuche-oriented communist revolutionary who sincerely acquits himself fully of his loyalty to the great leader, one who is faithful to the party and revolution, the working class and people.

By conducting chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with revolutionary practice, party organizations must pay priority attention to making all party members and working people admirably carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks, highly displaying the attitude and stand befitting masters of the revolution, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

To make all party members and working people highly display the stand and attitude befitting masters in revolution and construction is an important demand for embodying the chuche ideology in revolutionary practice.

The attitude befitting masters of the revolution is a lofty revolutionary stand and attitude which the communist revolutionaries struggling for the attainment of the chuche revolutionary cause must necessarily possess.

As the immortal chuche ideology teaches, the masters of revolution and construction are the masses of people, and the driving force for revolution and construction also resides in the masses of people. This being so, the masses of working people must necessarily hold the stand and attitude befitting masters in revolution and construction.

The masses of working people possess inexhaustible strength and creativity capable of remaking and transforming nature and society in accordance with their will and demands.

In order to convert the inexhaustible strength and creativity of the masses of working people into a material force, it is imperative to highly inspire among them the awareness as masters of the revolution.

By energetically conducting chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with revolutionary practice, party organizations must make party members and working people admirably carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks at all posts of revolution and construction, with heightened awareness and sense of responsibility as masters of the country, as masters of the revolution.

Their attitude befitting masters of the revolution must be expressed in accepting with all their hearts the teachings of the great leader and the embodiment, the lines and policies of the party, and unconditionally and thoroughly carrying them out to the end without the deflection of a fraction of an inch.

To unconditionally and thoroughly carry out the lines and policies of the party is the attribute and duty of the great leader's revolutionary soldiers, the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries.

We must highly display the revolutionary attitude of seeking out work to do with the awareness of being masters of the revolution, and without being selective of an easy or difficult job, good or bad conditions, must resolutely struggle with the strong revolutionary will of carrying out our assigned revolutionary tasks to the end, unhesitatingly jumping into fire or a thousand fathoms of water, if necessary to meet the demands of the party and the revolution.

At the same time, we must positively struggle against all wrong phenomena unbecoming masters of the revolution such as formalism, over caution-ism, self-centered attitude, which basically run counter to the chuche ideology. Phenomenon of talking but failing to responsibly work, complaining about conditions and failing to carry out an assigned revolutionary task on time; phenomenon of pretending to work instead of substantively working, weaseling out of work afraid of responsibility--these are all manifestations unbecoming masters that have nothing to do with the demands of the chuche ideology.

Only by thoroughly struggling against such phenomena which may arise in work can party organizations make all party members and working people admirably carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks with the awareness of being masters.

In order to thoroughly embody the demands of the chuche ideology in revolution and construction, it is imperative to make the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance highly displayed among party members and working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Self-reliance--this is an important part of the communist revolutionary attitude and revolutionary spirit. The communist must lead the revolution to victory, always mobilizing the strength of the people of their country, and must know to build a new society, breaking through whatever barriers with their own strength." ("For Developing Public Health and Hygiene Work," p 102)

The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance--this is the traditional revolutionary spirit of our party and our people which was established

in the Paektu forests day in and day out of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and is being brilliantly carried on in the dynamic march of Chollima and speed battle. This spirit, tightly grasped by our party and people under the sagacious leadership of the great leader throughout the arduous revolutionary struggle, is the source of great strength which has made it possible to chart the road of victory and bring growth and prosperity to this land.

Self-reliance is the intrinsic demand of the chuche ideology and the revolutionary spirit innate in the communists.

Self-reliance is the independent and militant revolutionary spirit of carrying out the revolution of one's country on one's own responsibility from start to finish, no matter how arduous and complex the road of revolution may be.

If one does not believe in one's own strength but looks to others and relies on the strength of others, one cannot do revolution and construction nor can break through bottlenecks and barriers encountered on the road of forward movement. None but the road of self-reliance is the road to winning the final victory of the revolution; and to the communists, there is no other road.

The communists, only when devotedly struggling for revolution and construction with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, can successfully carry out their assigned revolutionary tasks. Therefore, if chuche ideology indoctrination is to be conducted in close combination with revolutionary practice, it is imperative to energetically launch ideological indoctrination work, necessarily with major emphasis on making all party members and working people more highly display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Party organizations and functionaries, intensifying chuche ideology indoctrination among party members and working people, must make them display heightened revolutionary fervor and creative positivity in carrying out their revolutionary tasks, and must see to it that they highly display the work trait of responsibly carrying out their assigned tasks to the end, seeking out more of what is in short supply and manufacturing what is nonexistent.

At the same time, to positively help to set and generalize among party members and working people affirmative examples of admirably fulfilling assigned revolutionary tasks with an attitude befitting masters of the revolution in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is of great import in thoroughly embodying the demands of the chuche ideology in revolutionary practice and closely combining chuche ideology indoctrination with practical activities.

Party organizations, by seeking out affirmative examples highly displayed among party members and working people, positively encouraging and

widely generalizing them, must make the whole society brim with the attitude befitting masters and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

By making the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, the revolutionary spirit of Chollima, the revolutionary spirit of speed battle dynamically prevail over the entire party and the whole society, we must make all party members and working people more energetically accelerate the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks with unflagging fervor and vigor, indomitable fighting spirit and intrepidity.

Important in conducting chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with revolutionary practice is for party organizations to energetically launch indoctrination in party policies and revolutionary tradition among party members and working people.

To intensify indoctrination in the policies of the party, indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition, is a very important question that cannot be separated for a moment from ideological indoctrination work aimed at arming party members and working people with the chuche ideology.

Only when indoctrination in the policies of the party and indoctrination in the revolutionary tradition is intensified among party members and working people can they historically, comprehensively, deeply master the intrinsic nature, demands, and vitality of the chuche ideology and not only resolutely abide by the revolutionary ethics, undaunted whatever the adversity, but also become the chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries carrying out the lines and policies of the party to the end.

In particular, only if they deeply master the lines and policies of the party and assimilate them into their firm credo, into their revolutionary food, can they always view everything with the discriminating eye of chuche, live in the spirit of our party, and correctly solve all questions arising in revolution and construction, precisely analyzing and judging them from the chuche-oriented stand.

Also important in conducting chuche ideology indoctrination in combination with revolutionary practice is bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction, energetically launching the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural.

The three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--are tasks of the continuing revolution that must be tightly grasped until communism is built, and it is precisely in thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions where the road to energetically pushing ahead with revolution and construction with chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with revolutionary practice, to brilliantly attaining the chuche revolutionary cause, lies.

The red banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--is an eternal torch leading our party and people to the bright future of communism.

Only by energetically carrying through the line of the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--is it possible to sweep away everything outdated and stagnant standing in the way of our forward movement, make the whole country brim with creative fervor and militant vigor, and brilliantly accomplish our revolutionary task of remaking nature and society in accordance with the demands of the chuche ideology.

Dynamically launching the campaign for capturing the red flag of the three revolutions in every sector, at every post of socialist construction, we must make every heart of the people burn even more warmly with the fervor of loyalty to the great leader, and the revolutionary vigor of our people struggling and moving forward even more highly prevail over the whole country.

Party organizations and functionaries, even more dynamically fueling the flames of the campaign for capturing the red flag of the three revolutions in all branches, at all units of the people's economy, must bring about a new revolutionary turnaround in all spheres of ideology, technology, and culture, and energetically hasten the cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology amid the majestic all-out march of the campaign for capturing the red flag of the three revolutions.

The line of our party on conducting chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with revolutionary practice is a unique line that not only scientifically illuminates the road to the remolding of social beings but also opens the correct road to successfully attaining the chuche revolutionary cause, the socialist and communist cause. This is an outstanding idea that has developed and enriched afresh the thought and theory on the formation, consolidation, and development of the revolutionary world outlook of the working class.

By thoroughly embodying the unique line on conducting chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with revolutionary practice, we must score an even greater victory in revolution and construction, and energetically hasten the glorious cause of chuche, the socialist and communist cause.

All functionaries and party members must struggle with total devotion of their wisdom and energy in order to deeply master and thoroughly embody in practical struggle the profound content of the unique line on conducting chuche ideology indoctrination in close combination with revolutionary practice.

Let one and all, by solidly arming themselves with the great chuche ideology and thoroughly embodying it in revolutionary practice, keep brilliantly attaining our revolutionary cause with burning creative fervor and revolutionary vigor.

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PARTY FUNCTIONARIES MUST HAVE ECONOMIC KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION  
TECHNIQUES OF MODERN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 78 pp 41-46

[Article by Paek Nung-ki]

[Text] At present the entire party members and working people of the whole country, loyally upholding the letter of the Party Central Committee, are working new miracles and innovations every day in the battle of the first year in fulfilling the magnificent second Seven-Year Plan.

The heroic struggle of our people for the fulfillment of the new long term plan urgently calls for enhancing more than at any time the militant functions and leadership role of all party organizations.

Only if all our party organizations, which are the general staff of the revolution and the heart of the society, correctly exercise partywide guidance for administrative economic work is it possible to successfully carry out the enormous tasks of the second Seven-Year Plan.

To correctly insure partywide guidance for the economic construction task entirely depends on our party functionaries. Only if all party functionaries correctly exercise partywide guidance in line with the new demands of the developing realities is it possible to energetically organize and mobilize the entire party members and working people in the rewarding struggle for socialist construction.

In order to become the standard bearers, organizers who jump into the battlefield, inspire the masses to labor exploits, and lead them in the forefront, all party functionaries must improve their own politico-ideological standard and at the same time, possess high economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology.

It is precisely in improving the party functionaries' standards of economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology where one of the firm guarantees for admirably realizing the party leadership and guidance in the rewarding struggle for

the socialist construction of the country, especially for the fulfillment of the new long term plan, is.

All our party functionaries, by further improving their own standards of economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology, deeply aware of the heavy responsibility they shoulder today for carrying out our revolution, shall more admirably realize partywide guidance for administrative economic work.

For party functionaries to possess economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology is an indispensable requirement for strengthening partywide guidance for economic work, tightly gluing party work to economic work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Each and every one of party functionaries must acquire economic knowledge and learn the practical application techniques of technological theory in production and construction. Learning is always good, very essential in advancing revolution. All of the party functionaries must learn economic knowledge and practical application techniques of technological theory in production and construction and cultivate abilities capable of competently guiding the economic task." ("On Further Strengthening Party Work," p 23)

For party functionaries to acquire economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology is an important task arising in correctly realizing partywide guidance for socialist economic construction.

Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task facing the party of the working class which has come to power. Only by energetically pushing ahead with socialist economic construction is it possible to solidly lay the material and technical foundations of socialism and insure an independent and creative life for the masses of people. To strengthen the party organizationally and ideologically is not the end in itself but is for still better performing the task of socialist economic construction. Therefore, party work must always be closely combined with the task of socialist economic construction.

If party work is to be tightly glued to the economic task, all party functionaries must possess high economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology.

Only if party functionaries possess high economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology can they know first of all administrative economic work like the palm of their hand and give correct guidance.

To grasp and control all aspects of administrative economic work is the starting point, the basic condition, for tightly gluing party work to



economic work and correctly insuring partywide guidance for administrative economic work.

Scientific and realistic guidance is possible only on the basis of having precisely observed and grasped the objective reality. Therefore, guidance functionaries must always go in deep among the producer masses and precisely observe and grasp the state of affairs in administrative economic work.

If party functionaries are to thoroughly grasp administrative economic work, they must have economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology.

Without possessing economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology, no matter how much they go down to the base level, they can neither discover tilting and locked-in links in the execution of the economic policy nor correctly formulate the measures to resolve them. Only if party functionaries possess high economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology can they correctly grasp all questions arising in production and construction such as production organization and labor deployment, procurement of raw materials and supplies, and give concrete partywide guidance.

For party functionaries to possess high economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology is also an important demand for energetically pushing administrative economic work politically.

To energetically push administrative economic work politically is another important task arising in tightly gluing party work to economic work and strengthening partywide guidance for administrative economic work.

Only by pushing administrative economic work politically is it possible to make party work become the work of politically insuring the prosecution of the revolutionary task, not just simple party work for its own sake, and energetically push ahead with the revolutionary task at hand, relying on the strength and wisdom of the masses.

Therefore, if they are to solve, combining party work with economic work, the economic questions for which the great leader is concerned, and brilliantly carry out the economic task facing them, they must decisively solve the question of energetically pushing administrative economic work politically.

An important condition for party functionaries to energetically push administrative economic work is for them to possess, in abundance, economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology.

Only if party functionaries possess high economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology can they

collectively discuss and work out correct measures to solve all major questions arising in administrative economic work, on the basis of having formulated beforehand their own operational plans based on the policy of the party.

If, in dealing with a new economic task, party functionaries without any plan of their own, merely pass on the directive of the higher echelons instead of doing organizational work and tell the people at the base level to come up with measures for the prosecution, they cannot formulate correct measures to successfully carry out the revolutionary task at hand.

In particular, without possessing economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology, party functionaries cannot struggle against conservatism and passivity, and becoming a captive of subjectivism, they could cause the grave aftereffect of throwing the economy into chaos.

Only those party functionaries well versed in economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology can insure the deserved partywide guidance in solving important questions arising in fulfilling the economic task such as the formulation of plans, production organization, implementation of the contract system, economic conservation, and therefore, can precisely and successfully carry out the new economic task laid down by the party.

For party functionaries to be well versed in economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology is also of great import in energetically launching organizational political work aimed at organizing and mobilizing party members and working people in fulfilling the revolutionary tasks at hand.

Only if the important tasks presented by administrative economic work are collectively discussed and a precise direction and ways of the execution are set and then political work is aggressively launched to inspire party members and working people to the realization is it possible to energetically push administrative economic work politically.

This question, too, can be satisfactorily solved only if party functionaries possess abundant economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology.

Only if they are well versed in economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology is it possible to seek out on time the locked-in links in the economic task and aggressively launch political work to successfully unlock them, to energetically mount economic agitation that suits the feelings of the people and the specific environment.

For party functionaries to possess economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology is one of the important conditions for correctly guiding the party life of party members.

To conduct guidance of the party life of party members in close combination with the fulfillment of revolutionary tasks is a principled question arising in gluing party work to economic work.

What party life is is fulfilling the revolutionary duty assigned by party organizations and as such, in itself is the political life and revolutionary activity of party members. There can be no party life that is divorced from revolutionary tasks, and party life must always be subordinated to the commendable fulfillment of revolutionary tasks laid down by the party.

Therefore, whether or not party work can be glued to economic work depends in large measure on whether or not guidance of the party life of party members can be combined with the fulfillment of revolutionary tasks in line with the intrinsic demands of party life. Now, if the party life of party members is to be correctly combined closely with the fulfillment of revolutionary tasks, party functionaries themselves must be versed in economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology.

Only if party functionaries possess abundant economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology can they clearly understand in what manner party members are persistently striving to fulfill their primary revolutionary tasks, and correctly organize and guide party life with major emphasis on the fulfillment of revolutionary tasks.

Thus, for party functionaries to possess high economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology is an indispensable requirement for successfully fulfilling the revolutionary tasks assigned them, gluing party work to economic work.

Today the enormous tasks of the second Seven-Year Plan facing us urgently demand more than at any time that all party functionaries be versed in economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The pressing question arising out of strengthening party guidance of socialist construction is raising the standards of party functionaries."  
(Ibid., p 22)

The new long term plan is a plan of making the economy chuche-oriented for further strengthening its self-supporting nature; a plan of technical revolution, a plan of scientific revolution, aimed at highly modernizing our economy and putting it on a new scientific foundation.

Without knowing practical application techniques of science and technology, without possessing economic knowledge, it is impossible to successfully

occupy any one of the targets of the new long term plan. If the enormous tasks of the new long term plan are to be brilliantly realized, party organizations and party functionaries in all branches of the people's economy must go in deep among the scientists, technicians, and producer masses, strengthen work with them, and ceaselessly raise their sense of responsibility and roles. To this end, all party functionaries must thoroughly prepare themselves as able party functionaries possessed of economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology.

Without economic knowledge and practical application techniques of technological theory, party functionaries can have no voice in the questions arising in the fulfillment of the new long term plan nor can substantively give partywide guidance for economic work. Only when possessed of knowledge in economics and practical application techniques of technological theory can all party functionaries correctly insure partywide guidance for the fulfillment of the new long term plan, gluing party work to economic work.

Therefore, to energetically launch the struggle among party functionaries to acquire economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology is an indispensable requirement and one of the important tasks for successfully occupying the magnificent targets of the unprecedentedly enormous second Seven-Year Plan.

For party functionaries to positively strive to improve their standards of economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology is a sacred task for them to acquit themselves fully of their duty and role as party functionaries.

All party functionaries, deeply understanding the importance of possessing economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology today, must more energetically launch the struggle to improve their economic technical job performance standard. In this way they must respond in loyalty with heightened political awareness and practical application techniques of technological theory to the political trust and concern of the great leader and the party, and must acquit themselves fully of their attribute as commanding personnel of the revolution in the all-out march movement for the fulfillment of the new long term plan.

The first and foremost thing in improving the economic knowledge of party functionaries is making them possess knowledge on the economic management theory and management activity.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In order to become an excellent organizer, builder, each party member must be well versed in the lines and policies of the party and in controlling and managing the economy." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 1, 2d impression, pp 170-171)

For party functionaries to possess high knowledge in controlling and managing the economy is an indispensable requirement for correctly guiding the task of socialist economic construction.

Only when possessed of knowledge capable of controlling and managing the socialist economy can party functionaries correctly exercise partywide guidance and control for the economic construction task.

Most important to party functionaries in acquiring the knowledge and method of controlling and managing the socialist economy is mastering the chuche economic management theory and method of management activity founded by the great leader.

The chuche economic management theory and method of management activity are comprehensively synthesized in the great Tae'an Work System.

It is in carrying through the Tae'an Work System where one of the important guarantees for correctly exercising partywide guidance for socialist economic construction is.

All party functionaries must deeply master the revolutionary intrinsic nature of the Tae'an Work System which calls for positively bringing the broad working masses into economic management, carrying through the mass line and for solving all questions relying on the creative wisdom and revolutionary fervor of the producer masses.

Also, they must comprehensively study and master all the demands arising in embodying the Tae'an Work System such as embodying the line on unified planning in detail, carrying through the principle of the mass line in planning work, insuring the collectivism of economic management; guiding production in an integrated way, strengthening technical guidance for production, and the higher echelons assuming responsibility for supplying materials to the base level on a planned basis; conducting the work of supplying foodstuffs and other necessities to the working people, assuming complete responsibility for their daily necessities.

To be well versed in the laws of the economy and the category of the economy working in the socialist society is an important requirement arising in thoroughly carrying through the Tae'an Work System.

Party functionaries must be well versed in the laws of the socialist economy and the category of the economy arising in scientifically and rationally controlling and managing the economy in accordance with the demands of the Tae'an Work System, and also in the category of the economy and the laws of the economy which reflect the transitional characteristics of the socialist society such as the independent economic accounting system, cost, and price.

To make party functionaries possess high knowledge in management activity is a very important question arising in substantively exercising partywide guidance for economic work.

Party functionaries must possess knowledge in management activity such as the utilization of materials, cost of product, the method of prosecution of fiscal plan, including the method of analysis of production plan and the method of prosecution of labor plan.

At the same time, they must be versed in the intrinsic nature and basic demands of standardization and regularization inevitably arising in socialist enterprise activity, and must be thoroughly familiar with the rules for enterprise management aimed at insuring standardization and regularization.

Today when the material and technical foundations of the rural economy have been extraordinarily strengthened and the process of industrializing and modernizing agriculture is energetically under way, the reality of our rural villages demands that party functionaries of the rural economic branch must more scientifically guide the socialist rural economy.

Party functionaries in the agricultural branch must first of all be comprehensively versed in the intrinsic nature of the industrial method which is the basic direction of guidance and management for the rural economy, and in the principles and ways of the realization.

Also, they must deeply master the principles and ways of realizing the sub-workteam management system and work team bonus system, the most admirable organizational forms of production and rational cells of collective life for positively drawing the peasants into the control and management of the collective economy and fostering the communist thought among them.

Party functionaries must positively strive to verse themselves in the practical application techniques of modern science and technology along with acquiring high economic knowledge.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"If the cadre ranks are to thoroughly familiarize themselves with their branches, they must arm themselves with new scientific knowledge."  
("On the 'Theses on Socialist Education,'" p 19)

To possess the practical application techniques of new science and technology is one of the important conditions for party functionaries to familiarize themselves with their branches and substantively guide the economic task.

Only if all party functionaries, in addition to economic knowledge, are well versed in the practical application techniques of science and technology can they correctly exercise partywide guidance in line with the realistic demands today when in all areas of the people's economy the process of making the economy modernized and scientific is being energetically accelerated.

All party functionaries, starting from the basic theory of science and technology involving the production branch under their charge, must acquire basic knowledge about electricity, machinery, and chemistry, and especially must deeply study the pressing scientific and technological questions which their respective branches must solve during the new long term plan, and must also familiarize themselves with the latest developing trend of science and technology.

For each branch of the people's economy to accelerate economic construction relying on its own technology, its own fuel and raw materials, is one of the key demands for the realization of the new long term plan.

Party functionaries must deeply study scientific and technological questions for the purpose of developing industry on the principle of tapping their own resources for raw materials and fuel and effectively utilizing them to the optimum, and must pay keen attention to acquiring abundant scientific and technological knowledge capable of improving machines and equipment in the spirit of chuche and realizing the semiautomation, automation, and remote control of general production process.

Today the rural economy of our country calls for able functionaries capable of providing partywide guidance for the farming task to fit the scientific and technological theory.

Party functionaries of the agricultural branch must one and all be thoroughly familiar with various scientific and technological questions of the rural economy such as the biological characteristics of farm crops, and especially must deeply master the chuche farming method which is based on the latest advances in modern agricultural science and whose vitality has already been eloquently proved.

Only then is it possible to substantively exercise partywide guidance in line with the realistic demands of our developing agriculture.

When party functionaries in all branches of the people's economy ceaselessly improve the level of their economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology in line with the new demands of the developing realities, it is possible to energetically accelerate socialist economic construction, enhancing the combat might and leadership role of our party organizations.

In order to improve party functionaries' level of economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology, it is important to strengthen the role of party organizations.

The task of improving functionaries' level of economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology is not confined to technical job performance alone, and can be correctly conducted when the guidance and control by each party organization is strengthened.

Party organizations, above all by making all party functionaries clearly understand the importance of possessing economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology, must have them hold a correct viewpoint and stand toward this task and must see to it that all of them strive, with heightened political fervor, to further improve their technical job performance standard.

The level of economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology does not improve by itself. This can be realized only through functionaries' energetic and ceaseless study.

Party organizations, thoroughly establishing a revolutionary study attitude among functionaries, must make them resolutely and persistently strive anytime anywhere to learn economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology.

Study must be closely combined with the fulfillment of revolutionary task and aimed at more commendably carrying out the assigned revolutionary duty at hand. For the cadre ~~ranks~~ to establish the correct world outlook and possess the practical application techniques of science and technology through study is not the end in itself but is for more commendably fulfilling their revolutionary tasks at hand.

All party functionaries, by conducting their study in close combination with the fulfillment of their current revolutionary tasks, must make the result of their study manifested in their practical struggle to carry out the economic task.

To guide and control party functionaries to sincerely study under the study system provided by the great leader is of great import in improving their technological standard along with their politicoideological level.

Party organizations at all levels must correctly guide and control all guidance functionaries to steadfastly study enrolled without exception in the study system of the party such as the one-month training, Saturday study, technological study, and Wednesday lecture.

To strengthen partywide guidance and control for party functionaries to commendably study to improve their economic technical knowledge is one of the important tasks facing party organizations.

Party organizations, paying keen attention to regularly organizing job related study, must make all functionaries participate in this study without exception and must ceaselessly keep improving the technical job performance standard of functionaries by various forms and methods such as lecture, discussion, and publication of experiences.

In order to tutor party functionaries in new economic knowledge and advanced science and technology, it is important to improve the role of party cadre training organs.



By the concern of the great leader, in our country cadre training bases have been solidly organized in the capital, provinces, and counties.

Cadre training organs must teach functionaries, in addition to general economic management theory, working knowledge that can be used in production practice. To this end, it is essential to comprehensively review the educational content and educational method of cadre training organs and further improve them to suit the new reality.

To reeducate party functionaries who are on active duty is one of the important tasks which cadre training organs must fulfill.

Our ceaselessly developing reality demands that functionaries on active duty be reeducated, further improving their politicoideological level and technical job performance standard.

Cadre training organs, by systematically reeducating functionaries on active duty, must enable them to ably handle all work always brimming with fighting spirit, vigor, enthusiasm, never lagging behind the reality.

In this way all party functionaries must be made to fulfill their assigned revolutionary tasks even better as able commanding personnel of the revolution thoroughly armed with the correct world outlook and possessed of high economic knowledge and practical application techniques of modern science and technology.

All of our party functionaries, by energetically launching the struggle to improve the level of their economic knowledge and practical application techniques of science and technology and thoroughly preparing themselves not only politicoideologically but also in terms of science and technology, shall successfully realize partywide guidance for socialist economic construction.

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## COMBINING EDUCATION WITH REVOLUTIONARY PRACTICE

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 78 pp 47-52

[Article by Ch'oe Kum-sun]

[Text] "Theses on Socialist Education," an imperishable classic of the great ideothoretician, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a chuche communist educational program that with the torch of the immortal chuche ideology has clearly illuminated the road ahead for socialist and communist education, for the first time in the history of mankind.

"Theses on Socialist Education" laid down by the great leader is a human-remolding theory for bringing up people as energetic social beings possessed of independent and creative abilities, based on the profound philosophical doctrine of the chuche ideology that man is the master of everything and resolves everything, and as such, has comprehensively synthesized the chuche educational thought and provides an orderly, systematic, profound, scientific elucidation of all questions arising in rearing communist revolutionary personnel.

What occupies an important place in the thought and theory laid down by the great theses on education for the rearing of communist revolutionary personnel is the unique idea for combining education with revolutionary practice.

With the theses on education profoundly enunciating that combining education with revolutionary practice is one of the important principles that must be tightly grasped in socialist educational work, it has become possible for socialist education to display to the hilt its genuine superiority and invincible vitality and to serve the revolutionary cause of the working class still better.

The great leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il-song, defining it in his "Theses on Socialist Education" as one of the important principles that must be tightly grasped in socialist educational work, to combine

education with revolutionary practice, has given a full and scientific answer to it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Socialist education must be combined with the revolutionary practice of the working class for socialism and communism. Only when socialist education is combined with the revolutionary practice of the working class can it serve the socialist and communist cause." ("Theses on Socialist Education," pp 11-12)

In the teachings of the great leader is elucidated that combining education with revolutionary practice is one of the important principles that must be tightly grasped in socialist educational work.

The thought laid down by the great leader that combining education with revolutionary practice is one of the important principles of socialist educational work starts above all from the unique elucidation of the intrinsic nature and mission of socialist education.

Generally, education was born from the needs of practice and has the mission to serve practice. Education that does not serve practice is useless.

In order to serve practice, education must be combined with practice. Only education that is combined with practice can answer the needs of practice and can correctly accomplish its mission.

The question of combining education with revolutionary practice comes to present itself as an even more indispensable requirement in the socialist society for education, whose intrinsic characteristics are different from those of education in the capitalist society.

Education in the bourgeois society which is sustained on the oppression and exploitation of the broad masses of people is being used as an instrument to obliterate the independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude of the masses of working people and turn them into the predestined slaves of nature and society, into the servants of the capitalist class.

The reactionary capitalist class, in an effort to sustain and rationalize its class rule, is bringing up students as "people studying divorced from revolutionary practice" removed from politics and isolated from social practice under the deceptive slogan of "neutrality" and "independence" of education. Fearful of the revolutionary advance of the students, they are instilling in the students nonfunctional knowledge removed from practice under the plausible guise of "omnipotence of knowledge," strictly prohibiting sociopolitical activities. Thus, the separation of education from practice comes to constitute an important characteristic of education in the capitalist society. In the capitalist society, combining education with practice is unthinkable.

Diametrically opposed to this, in the socialist society where the masses of working people are the genuine masters of society, education is a task to bring up people as independent and creative social beings. Education in the socialist society, being aimed at making people possess independent ideological consciousness and knowledge about nature and society and develop creative abilities capable of discerning and transforming the world, rears them as independent and creative social beings.

The objective of education in the socialist society is to bring up people as communist revolutionaries possessed of independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude. Socialist education, by rearing people as communist revolutionary personnel devotedly struggling for the sake of society and people, for the sake of socialist and communist construction, serves in the interest of the socialist system and positively contributes to the revolutionary cause of the working class. From this, education in the socialist society, holding it as one of the important principles of its task to necessarily combine itself with revolutionary practice, comes to firmly maintain it.

Next, the thought enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song that combining education with revolutionary practice is one of the important principles of socialist educational work, is based on a scientific analysis of the tremendous role which revolutionary practice plays in rearing communist revolutionary personnel.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Only when education is closely combined with revolutionary practice can it teach knowledge to make every bit of it count in revolution and construction and bring up people as builders of socialism and communism possessed of working knowledge and practical abilities." (Ibid., p 12)

Working knowledge and creative practical abilities capable of revolutionarily remaking nature and society are the features and qualifications which communist revolutionary personnel must possess.

The criteria for people being genuine communist revolutionary personnel are not how much knowledge they possess but how much functional knowledge usable in revolution and construction and how much ability to creatively apply the knowledge to practice they possess. Neither he who has nonfunctional, miscellaneous knowledge nor he who has much functional knowledge but lacks the ability to put it to efficient use in practice can become a genuine communist revolutionary.

Therefore, everyone who wants to become a genuine communist revolutionary must simultaneously possess functional knowledge and practical ability.

The task of rearing people as communist revolutionary personnel possessed of both working knowledge essential in revolutionary practice and practical

abilities can be successfully resolved only when education is combined with revolutionary practice.

As the great leader taught, practice is the starting point of discernment, the criterion for truth, the driving force for evolving theory.

In the process of coming into contact with the reality through practical activities, people come to more deeply and precisely discern the intrinsic character of nature and society and to serve in capturing and solving the questions arising out of the reality.

Again, in real life and in the process of production practice, people come to prove the validity of the theories and knowledge learned from book and develop the ability to handily apply the acquired knowledge to real use. In this way, dogmatism and formalism in study come to be eliminated and teaching turned into working knowledge usable in practice.

Only in the practical struggle to remake nature and society can people deeply experience the role and importance of the theories and knowledge they have learned, and further deepen and enrich the theories and knowledge.

Again, revolutionary practice is an energetic means of enabling people to cultivate practical abilities and of revolutionarily tempering them.

Through revolutionary practice people come to improve their practical abilities to remake nature and society and remold their own ideological consciousness and features. It is of greater import to have the students, who are primarily engaged in study removed from production practice, participate in revolutionary practice. Through revolutionary practice students temper their thought, follow the revolutionary character and organizational nature of the working class, develop the ability to apply to practice the knowledge they have acquired, and promote their physical strength. Genuine communist revolutionary personnel possessed of creative practical abilities can grow up only amid revolutionary practice.

Thus revolutionary practice exerts great influence on bringing up people, the younger generation, as social beings possessed of both functional working knowledge and practical abilities.

Therefore, socialist education aimed at rearing people as communist revolutionary personnel possessed of independent stand and attitude, creative stand and attitude, necessarily must be closely combined with revolutionary practice, as a matter of principle.

The principle laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for combining education with revolutionary practice is rooted in the abundant practical experience gained in educating youths during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, paying keen attention from the first days of the Korean revolution to the task of bringing up youths as functional revolutionary personnel capable of practically serving in our revolutionary practice, has sagaciously led the effort for the realization.

Day in and anti-Japanese day out, the great leader established numerous schools such as Chinmyong School at K'alun, Samgwang School at Koyusu [Korean transliteration], Samsong Primary School at Ogaja [Korean transliteration], adongdan schools [schools for revolutionarily educating the younger generation] in guerrilla bases and theoretically prepared youths on the one hand and tempered them amid the flames of the struggle against Japanese imperialism; thus he indoctrinated and reared them as core cadres to carry on the bloodline of the Korean revolution, as live political activists, as resolute communist revolutionaries.

Based on the priceless experience personally gained in educational work amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader made every effort following liberation to see to it that student education be conducted in combination with education in practice, productive labor.

The great leader, solidly providing experimental laboratory facilities at schools for correct combination of lectures with laboratory experiments, led them so that students may adequately assimilate into their own the knowledge they have acquired and develop the ability to apply it to practice. Also, in order that students may acquire vibrant, wide-ranging knowledge amid the reality, he bestowed his great concern and love to see to it that field trips be organized and conducted with foresight on a planned basis, to revolutionary battle sites and revolutionary historical sites, to sociocultural indoctrination organs, factories, enterprises, cooperative farms.

Especially by establishing an educational system such as the educational network of workers middle schools, higher professional factory schools, factory colleges, correspondence courses, and night schools in every nook and corner of the country, and seeing to it that the students learn theories urgently needed in revolutionary practice and positively apply their acquired knowledge to practical activities for socialist construction, the great leader has arranged for bringing up in large numbers functional revolutionary personnel the socialist and communist society demands.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only has arranged for education to be conducted in combination with education in practice, productive labor, but also has paid keen attention to having all youths and students widely participate in sociopolitical activities.

The great leader has arranged for the students to organize various kinds of propaganda teams such as party policy propaganda teams and scientific

propaganda teams for explaining among the masses the policies of the party and widely disseminating among them knowledge in science and technology, knowledge in hygiene and to energetically launch various kinds of good deed movements such as the movement of hygiene guards and tree-planting guards, the movement to create juvenile forests and SWYL forests, the movement to help socialist construction.

Moreover, he has arranged for university and college students to participate in the three revolutions teams movement on a planned basis, to positively serve in the prosecution of the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--and to further temper themselves politicoideologically, in the process.

In this way he has been rearing all students as genuine masters of society capable of devotedly struggling from an early age for society and people, as able sociopolitical activists capable of indoctrinating, organizing, and mobilizing the masses.

Practical experience eloquently proves that combining education with revolutionary practice is a basic principle that must be tightly grasped in rearing communist revolutionary personnel.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defining it as an important principle that must be tightly grasped in socialist education work, to combine education with revolutionary practice, a powerful weapon has come to be provided for epochally improving the quality of socialist education and more admirably bringing up people as live social beings capable of substantively serving in revolutionary practice, communist revolutionary personnel.

Laying it down in his "Theses on Socialist Education" as one of the important principles that must be tightly grasped in socialist education to combine education with revolutionary practice, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has scientifically elucidated the basic demands for thoroughly embodying it.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"In socialist education, the students must be taught the universal principles and theories in close combination with practice and educated in such a way that all the theories and knowledge they have learned positively serve the solution of questions arising in revolution and construction." (Ibid., p 12)

To teach the universal principles and theories in close combination with practice is the first and foremost requirement in embodying the principle for combining education with revolutionary practice.

The universal principles and theories are an important weapon for revolutionary practice. Only by deeply understanding the universal principles and

theories is it possible to correctly set the direction and ways of practical struggle being conducted under varied, complex environments and conditions, and to fight on to the end with invincible faith in the revolutionary struggle and construction tasks.

But if the study of universal principles and theories were to become a study of pure theories, pure knowledge divorced from revolutionary practice, then such study would be utterly meaningless.

Essentially, the universal principles and theories have been born from the needs of revolutionary struggle to remake nature and society, and their basic mission is to serve revolutionary practice from start to finish. Again, the objective of our study of the universal principles and theories lies in satisfactorily conducting practical activities.

Therefore, in deeply teaching the universal principles and theories, socialist education must teach them in combination with revolutionary practice and teach them in such a way as to make every bit of them practically serve in the solution of practical questions arising in revolution and construction. Only then can education that teaches theories be closely combined with practice and fully accomplish its mission of bringing up people as live people admirably prepared not only in terms of theory but also in terms of practice, the genuine communist revolutionary personnel.

Also, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song laid it down in his theses as one of the basic requirements in combining education with revolutionary practice to bring education ever closer to the reality.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Education must be brought ever closer to realities. The bubbling realities of our country must be swiftly reflected in educational work and the overall educational work including the content and method must be further improved and perfected in keeping with the demands of the developing realities."  
(Ibid., p 12)

To bring education ever closer to the reality is a most important guarantee for combining education with revolutionary practice and bringing up people as communist revolutionary personnel possessed of both functional working knowledge and practical abilities. This is so, precisely because practical activities to remake nature and society are always conducted amid concrete realities.

The practical activities of people are substantive struggle to remake objective realities and as such, are specific activities being conducted amid realities from start to finish. Practice away from realities is unthinkable.



Realities are the target of revolutionary practice and are the arena where practical activities take place. Therefore, in order to combine education with revolutionary practice, it is imperative to bring education closer to realities and swiftly reflect the bubbling realities of our country in educational work.

Now, realities are varied, ever changing and developing. Therefore, in order to bring education closer to realities, it is imperative to ceaselessly improve and perfect overall educational work in line with the demands of realities, the demands of developing revolution. Only then is it possible to bring education closer to the changing and developing realities and ultimately, to admirably carry through the demand for closely combining education with revolutionary practice.

Truly, the principle which the great leader enunciated in his "Theses on Socialist Education" for combining education with revolutionary practice, because of the profundity and scientific nature of the content, represents an accomplished educational principle and a guiding compass which has provided a firm guarantee for satisfactorily realizing the objective and mission of socialist and communist education.

The principle which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clarified in his immortal classic "Theses on Socialist Education" for combining education with revolutionary practice possesses incomparable greatness and uniqueness, invincible vitality and superiority.

The uniqueness of the principle which the great leader has formalized in his theses for combining education with revolutionary practice lies above all in that it is the principle for chuche education and remolding of social beings that brilliantly embodies the basic doctrine of the immortal chuche ideology.

To hold a precise viewpoint and attitude toward man constitutes the basic starting point, the cornerstone, in formulating the principles of education. Only with a correct viewpoint and attitude toward man is it possible to conduct educational and indoctrinating work in line with the aim of the masses of working people and seek out the correct way of energetically accelerating the task of remolding social beings.

The principle enunciated in the theses for combining education with revolutionary practice, because it embodies the basic doctrine of the chuche ideology that man is the master of everything and resolves everything, the most precise viewpoint and attitude toward man, represents the unitarily precise principle for socialist and communist education. Precisely herein lies the power and vitality of the principle.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"It is the basis of the chuche ideology that man is the master of everything and resolves everything." ("Kim Il-song Selected Works," Vol 6, p 277)

The principle enunciated in the theses for combining education with revolutionary practice thoroughly embodies the basic doctrine that man is the master of everything and resolves everything. To put it another way, this principle has been formulated from the point of view of regarding people as masters in command of nature and society, as the most energetic beings who resolve everything, and of further enhancing their position and role. The principle enunciated in the theses for combining education with revolutionary practice, starting from the position and role of man, seeks the solution to the question of resolving the educational and indoctrinating task in bringing up people as more energetic social beings.

The principle enunciated in the theses for combining education with revolutionary practice is permeated with the lofty thought to bring up people as genuine communist revolutionary personnel possessed of independent consciousness and creative abilities. The basic demands enunciated in the theses for combining education with revolutionary practice are all aimed at helping to develop the self-awareness and creativity of people and are also formalized to be thoroughly subordinated to the development.

Again, the principle for combining education with revolutionary practice which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song laid down in his theses is a scientific and revolutionary principle that has illuminated the precise road to further improving and perfecting general educational work.

With this principle laid down, it has become possible to improve and perfect the content of education to bring socialist education ever closer to the bubbling realities where revolutionary practice is under way and give working knowledge needed in the solution of questions arising in revolutionary practice. At the same time, it has become possible to establish the teaching form and method of fostering the ability to ably apply the acquired knowledge to practice, overcoming the tilting of overemphasizing the teaching form to give knowledge at the expense of the teaching form to foster the ability to put the acquired knowledge to practical use.

In this way socialist education has come to clarify its character even clearer as revolutionary education to highly promote the independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude of people and bring them up as genuine communist revolutionaries substantively serving revolution and construction.

The principle for combining education with revolutionary practice is a scientific principle completely in line with the intrinsic nature of the socialist society where the masses of working people are the masters of society and the conditions have been created for highly promoting their independent stand and attitude and creative stand and attitude. Again, the principle thoroughly embodies the characteristic of socialist

education as creative work with people, and is a revolutionary principle which makes it possible to thoroughly embody the basic doctrine of socialist pedagogy.

With the great leader laying down in his "Theses on Socialist Education" an educational principle in line with the intrinsic nature of socialism and communism, the chuche educational theory has come to be further updated and enriched in its scientific system and content, and the ideological history of mankind has come to have the infinitely precious heritage of a flawless scientific educational principle.

All party members, working people, and educational functionaries, by deeply mastering and thoroughly carrying out the principle uniquely enunciated by the great leader for combining education with revolutionary practice, shall bring about a new turnaround in the task of educating youths and energetically hasten the historic cause of converting the whole society to the chuche ideology.

12153

CSO: 4208

TO THOROUGHLY CARRY OUT THE 3-POINT TRANSPORTATION LINE IS AN IMPORTANT  
GUARANTEE FOR THE PROSECUTION OF TRANSPORT REVOLUTION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 78 pp 53-57

[Article by Pak Yong-sok]

[Text] Loyally upholding the historic speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song before the first meeting of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly, his New Year's Message for this year, and the letter of the Party Central Committee addressed to all party members, at present the entire working people of the whole country are vigorously launching into the rewarding struggle for the fulfillment of the second Seven-Year Plan.

By the ever heightened enthusiasm and dynamic struggle of the entire working people forever loyal to the great leader, the extractive and electric power industries, which are the primary process of the people's economy, have made rapid developments and all other branches such as metal, chemical, and building materials industries have achieved a ceaseless production upsurge; as a result, the battle for the fulfillment of the new long term plan has been unprecedentedly spirited from the first days and a new revolutionary turnaround is being brought about in overall socialist construction.

An important task which arises in more energetically accelerating the majestic Chollima march of our people toward a new higher peak of socialism and achieving a ceaseless upsurge in all branches of the people's economy, is developing the transportation task and satisfactorily meeting the growing transportation needs.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"By thoroughly carrying out the three-point transportation line laid down by our party on concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation, the transport branch must more satisfactorily fill the growing transportation needs of the people's economy."

("New Year's Message," 1 January 1978, pp 8-9)

The great leader, with his keen insight into the concrete state of affairs in socialist construction and the indispensable requirements of developing communications and transportation in the present period, enunciated that the shortest road to successfully solving the question of transportation lies in thoroughly carrying out the 3-point transportation line laid down by our party on concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation.

The 3-point transportation line laid down by the great leader on concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation is a most positive transportation line which makes it possible to transport large quantities of materiel in a short period of time, rationally utilizing existing means of transport to the optimum.

The 3-point transportation line, unlike a series of other transportation lines on increasing transportation capacities by installing new means of transport and technological provisions, generates efforts to seek a great potential for transportation by innovating transport organizations and methods so as to effectively utilize already existing means of transport to the optimum. Precisely herein lies the characteristic of this line, and the first and foremost superiority.

The 3-point transportation line, first of all by positively adopting the concentrated transportation system by railways and directly transporting from production sites to consumption centers without in-transit stops of the trains such bulk freights as coal, cement, ore, timber, and fishery products, makes it possible to cut short the turn-around time and extraordinarily increase the passage capacity.

If the concentrated transportation system is thoroughly established for concentrated, exclusive direct transportation of bulk freights to major freight stations and the loading and unloading yards of factory and enterprise sidings without in-transit stops at all in-between stations, then it is possible to eliminate the in-transit stop time of freight trains at in-between stations and reduce the loading and unloading time to the optimum. This done, the same number of freight cars can transport more freights still faster.

Also, by strengthening relay transportation by trains, trucks, and water-borne vessels, it is possible to rationally utilize the means of transport for the transportation of more freights.

By the timely use of trucks for transportation from production sites to major freight stations, from major freight stations to consumption centers, and by increasing freight transportation by water-borne vessels combining long-distance transportation with short-distance transportation, it is possible to not only reduce the burden on railways but also improve by far the rate of utilization of rolling stock and the speed of freight transportation.

If all branches of the transportation front utilize standardized containers, it is possible to transport more freights still faster, mechanizing loading and unloading operations for easier handling.

Thus concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation, even though there are some differences in the concrete form of carrying them out, are nevertheless the most effective and rational method of transportation capable of transporting more freights, improving the utilization rate of the means of transport to the optimum.

This shows that the line on concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation is a valid one which faithfully embodies the invariable line of our party on further accelerating socialist economic construction, effectively utilizing already existing economic resources to the optimum and as such, is a wise way of successfully meeting the growing transportation needs without any major capital outlay.

The 3-point transportation line on concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation is a transportation line which makes it possible to positively realize the diversification of transport in line with the new demands of developing communications and transportation and achieve fresh innovations throughout the transportation front.

The 3-point transportation line makes it possible to positively realize the diversification of transport, developing railway transportation, truck transportation, water-borne vessel transportation, cableway transportation, conveyor transportation for more satisfactorily filling the growing transportation needs and to strengthen the linkages.

Today, the scope of the people's economy has grown so incomparably that not only the freights to be transported are quantitatively enormous but also the variety is innumerable large. Also, with industry evenly deployed in terms of regions, every nook and corner of the country demands transportation.

Under such conditions, if railways were to spread the rolling stock throughout the regions and transport freights with only a couple of freight cars, then they could neither properly transport materiel in any one case nor properly transport raw materials, fuel, and supplies to any one factory.

The reality demands that railways, in line with the characteristics of the form of transportation, undertake mainly concentrated transportation of major bulk freights and long-distance freights, meshed with plans by the directions of destinations, by the regions, and that diverse forms of transportation be developed for smaller freights and short-distance freights.

The 3-point transportation line--by having railways, the main force on the transportation front in charge of long-distance transportation, undertake concentrated transportation of bulk freights to designated major freight stations, and other forms of transport undertake freight transportation from production sites to major freight stations, from major freight stations to consumption centers--makes it possible to reduce the burden on railways and improve by far the transportation capacity and passage capacity, and to simultaneously develop all branches of communications and transportation all together.

The 3-point transportation line enunciated by the great leader is of great import in saving societywide labor and eliminating backbreaking labor in the communications and transportation branch as well.

If concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation are correctly organized, it is possible to thoroughly prevent the phenomena of in-transit loss or waste, to save a great deal of labor and packing materials as well, and to create a great potential for transport equipment by improving the utilization rate of the means of transport to the optimum. Again, it makes it possible to insure the safety factor and tidiness of transport and liberate the workers from backbreaking labor by mechanizing loading and unloading operations.

Indeed, the 3-point transportation line laid down by the great leader is a most positive transport revolution line which clearly illuminates the road to achieving a ceaseless upsurge in overall transportation task, dissolving the strained situation in transportation by mobilizing and utilizing to the optimum the immense power and potentialities of the already laid material and technical foundations. This is a chuche-oriented transportation line that completely suits the intrinsic nature of socialist communications and transportation and the specific realities of our country and as such, clearly shows the basic transportation organization and transportation method of socialist communications and transportation which make it possible for communications and transportation to genuinely serve in developing the people's economy and improving the standard of living for the people.

When we thoroughly carry out the 3-point transportation line, we can accelerate the process of making communications and transportation chuche-oriented, modernized, and scientific.

Early on with his keen insight into the importance of concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation, the great leader has sagaciously led the struggle for the realization.

The great leader--who early on laying down unique transportation lines including container transportation, energetically led the transportation soldiers toward postwar rehabilitation and socialist construction--clearly enunciated once more the specific directions and ways of thoroughly

carrying out the 3-point transportation line before the thirteenth plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee held last year, and has energetically inspired party members and working people to energetically launch the transport revolution and bring about a new turnaround in concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation.

Under the sagacious leadership of the great leader, during last year's "200-day battle for transport revolution" alone, scores of major freight stations were organized including the modernization of Sop'o freight station, and great achievements were scored in the tasks of laying factory and enterprise sidings, expanding sidings in the marshalling yards of stations, and reinforcing rail tracks. Also, by establishing a unified, orderly container management system capable of producing in quantities and effectively utilizing various kinds of containers such as all-purpose containers, concentrated ore containers, and fertilizer containers, it has become possible to reduce by far the freight relay time and to haul bulk freights faster.

With the struggle energetically launched to carry through the line on concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation under the revolutionary slogan of "once more onward toward 200-day battle for transport revolution!" this year while consolidating the already scored achievements, in accordance with the teachings of the great leader, great success is being scored in increasing transportation from the first days of battle to fulfill the new long term plan.

The increase transportation achievements being scored in the communications and transportation branch show that when the 3-point transportation line on concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation is thoroughly carried out, it is possible to satisfactorily meet the growing transportation needs, most effectively utilizing the existing means of transport.

Today all party members and working people in the railway transport branch are faced with the glorious task to satisfactorily meet the daily growing transportation needs by more energetically waging the transport revolution, thoroughly carrying out the 3-point transportation line on concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation laid down by the great leader.

Important in carrying through the 3-point transportation line is more solidly completing the material and technical means of concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... the struggle must be positively launched to commendably organize railway freight stations including major freight stations and mechanize



loading and unloading operations." ("Let Us Further Accelerate Socialist Construction, Energetically Launching the Three Revolutions," p 47)

In order that a concentrated transportation system may be widely instituted, we must first of all commendably organize and modernize major freight stations and adequately provide various kinds of rolling stock and loading and unloading facilities.

We must energetically launch the struggle to quickly complete the major freight stations currently under organization, on the one hand, and further modernize all major freight stations, widely producing and adopting high-efficiency machines and equipment such as gantry cranes, forklifts, and truck-mounted cranes.

For those factories and enterprises with their own sidings, it is important that they improve loading and unloading facilities, placing in service many cranes along their sidings for fast loading and unloading of freights, and commendably organize integrated storage areas.

At the same time, efforts must be made to further expand sidings in the marshalling yards of stations, reinforce rail tracks, and strengthen repair bases for locomotives and freight cars, so that the concentrated transportation system may show a greater worth.

It is important to thoroughly establish the concentrated transportation system on the one hand and generally increase the railway transportation capacity.

In order to increase the railway transportation capacity, it is imperative to quickly step up the production of electric locomotives and various kinds of specialized freight cars such as heavy-duty freight cars and oil tank cars; to quickly complete the railways currently under construction and at the same time, lay more rail tracks between many railway districts; to energetically push ahead with the task to replace narrow gage rail tracks with broad gage rail tracks.

In particular, it is imperative that launching the struggle to electrify many more railway districts, the ratio of electric locomotives in freight transportation must be decisively increased and major railway districts and marshalling yards must be semiautomated and automated.

Also, various kinds of material and technical means must be solidly augmented for relay transportation by railways, trucks, and water-borne vessels. It is important to manufacture various kinds of trucks, trains, and cargo vessels, and expand and modernize port facilities. Production and repair bases for rolling stock and parts must be solidly organized, and with timely repair and maintenance of all means of transport, their utilization rate must be improved in every possible way.

The great leader taught that in order to widely adopt container transportation, various kinds of containers to suit the shape and characteristics of freight and cranes to load and unload them must be manufactured in quantities, and freight warehousing facilities must be provided.

On the principle of making the containers used by railways all-purpose containers and the containers used by factories and enterprises in various branches of the people's economy exclusive single-purpose containers, we must manufacture various kinds of containers everywhere, thus expanding the range of container transportation to the utmost. Rationally utilizing current production capacities, we must positively manufacture and install machines and equipment needed for container transportation, and build and effectively use transit warehouses for cement, chemical fertilizer, grain, and freight container storage facilities.

Also important in carrying through the 3-point transportation line is for the communications and transportation branch to formulate organizational planning work and thoroughly establish a transportation command system.

Concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation call for more urgently than at any time unified transportation organization and transportation command for the transportation task under a unitary transportation command system on a highly organized and planned basis. No matter how well major freight stations are organized and the necessary rolling stock are provided, they cannot show their worth if the functionaries fail to plan organizational work and properly conduct transportation command. Only by decisively strengthening transportation organization and command is it possible to utilize all potentialities to the optimum and transport more freight faster, eliminating all manner of irrational transportation such as return transportation and transportation in reverse direction.

All functionaries of the communications and transportation branch must thoroughly formulate transportation plans, concretely meshing the minutest details, and thoroughly establish a unitary command system so as to satisfactorily meet the growing transportation needs. Especially in the direction of making the railway transport branch increase its transportation quantity to the optimum, they must widely organize the revolving concentrated transportation method and exclusive concentrated transportation method, striving to ceaselessly increase the ratios. They must insure promptitude and accuracy in transportation command, further improving the standard of modernization for the means of railway communications.

To plan relay transportation organization by railways, trucks, and water-borne vessels is an important task to dissolve the strained situation in transportation. In order to rationally insure relay transportation, it is imperative to organize the swift operation of trucks, correctly combining long-distance transportation with short-

distance transportation and to improve the control and management work of trucks. At the same time, it is imperative to reduce the burden on railways, ceaselessly increasing freight transportation quantity by water-borne vessels, and make the concentrated transportation system show its power even more.

Organizational work must be planned for effectively utilizing containers in line with growing container transportation. We must meticulously handle containers with timely repair and maintenance and improve their utilization rate, thoroughly instituting all the necessary measures for recycling them on a planned basis.

At the same time, by strengthening work with cargo owners and making them thoroughly establish a sales and supply system for their cargoes, it is imperative to have timely action taken to deliver the cargoes to major freight stations from which to haul away their cargoes.

To thoroughly establish revolutionary discipline and order on the transportation front is an urgent demand arising in strengthening concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation.

Only if all branches, all units of communications and transportation including railways establish a strong discipline and order like the military is it possible not only to transport freights on time but also to prevent beforehand all kinds of incidents and accidents which inflict loss on the properties of the state and the people.

We must energetically launch ideological indoctrination work and ideological struggle among functionaries and working people so that they may consciously observe the established discipline and order, and must strengthen control to prevent beforehand obstacles to the prosecution of transport revolution. By properly formulating various kinds of rules and regulations in line with the demands of developing realities and seeing to it that they are consciously observed, we must bring about an epochal turnaround in transportation work.

An important question arising in carrying through the 3-point transportation line on concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation is strengthening all-people aid to the transportation front.

Inasmuch as a rapid growth of the overall people's economy can be achieved only if a quick development is made by the communications and transportation branch including railways which are the artery of the country and the forerunner of the people's economy, to help the transportation front is not somebody else's work but a sacred duty all functionaries and working people must fulfill.

Thoroughly carrying out the teachings of the great leader for energetically helping the transportation front, all functionaries and working people

must insure giving priority attention to all facilities and materials such as iron and steel materials, cement, various kinds of machines and equipment, and lumber, and must responsibly conduct the work of organizing major freight stations and exclusive lines under their charge. In particular, by properly organizing loading and unloading facilities and carrying out loading and unloading operations promptly on arrival of trains, they must strive to reduce the turn-around time of freight cars and decisively eliminate unloaded cars. At the same time, they must preserve and love railways and with an attitude befitting masters, must help the work of repairing and maintaining railway facilities including tracks, and trucks and vessels.

A decisive guarantee for successfully carrying through the 3-point transportation line on concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation lies in the positive struggle of all functionaries and working people to thoroughly carry out this line, deeply understanding the validity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... with the heightened awareness that the work he does is for the sake of the party, the working class, and the people, for the sake of victory of the revolution, he must strive to devote himself to the revolutionary task." ("On the Question of Socialist Economic Management," Vol 3, pp 121-122)

Under conditions that many major freight stations have been organized and modern material and technical means provided, how the 3-point transportation line is carried out depends on how our functionaries and working people, deeply recognizing the superiority of concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation, consciously mobilize themselves and positively struggle to carry through the line.

All party members and working people in the railway transport branch must deeply study the teachings of the great leader before the thirteenth plenary meeting of the Fifth Party Central Committee and his teachings for carrying through the 3-point transportation line; must familiarize themselves even more with the demands and concrete ways of concentrated transportation, relay transportation, and container transportation; must more energetically launch into the struggle to carry them through.

All functionaries must keep dissolving the strained situation in transportation, effectively utilizing the already laid foundations and highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. In particular, they must responsibly organize all tasks with an attitude befitting masters of the revolution, from the standpoint of the party and the state, and strive to prevent the surfacing of unwholesome work attitude and work traits such as self-centeredness and over caution-ism.

Let one and all, by fueling the fire of transport revolution with the militant slogan "once more onward toward 200-day battle for transport revolution!" held high, keep more satisfactorily meeting the growing transportation needs of the people's economy.

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THE PLOT TO CREATE 'TWO KOREAS' IS A CRIMINAL ACT PURSUING PERMANENT  
DIVISION OF THE NATION

Pyongyang KULLOJA in Korean No 5, May 78 58-64

[Article by Son Chin-p'al]

[Text] Today our country is confronted with the grave danger of a permanent division because of the machinations of internal and external splittists.

The U.S. imperialists, who have divided one land in two, occupying half the land of the country, and have inflicted untold miseries on our people, are today viciously perpetrating machinations to create "two Koreas" aimed at perpetuating the division of our country, and the puppet gang of traitor Pak Chong-hui, keeping step with them, are more persistently clinging to the plot to divide the nation.

Because of the maneuverings of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, an even greater barrier is being created in the way of our people's fatherland reunification, and the tragedy of national division that has lasted over 30 years is growing worse in the deepening danger of a permanent division.

The plot of internal and external splittists to create "two Koreas" is an outrageous act of violation of the dignity and sovereignty of our nation and is a criminal act that absolutely cannot be tolerated.

The common character and oneness of our nation, a homogeneous nation who has lived in one land throughout its five millennia long history, can be neither obliterated nor changed in any way, by anyone. Korea is one, and the Korean people unanimously aim for reunification, not division.

Today when the machinations of internal and external splittists are becoming blatant, the entire Korean people, by energetically launching an all-nation struggle to crush the criminal plot to create "two Koreas," must prevent the danger of a permanent division of the country and the people and realize at the earliest possible date the long-cherished aspirations of the entire nation, the historic cause of fatherland reunification.

The plot to create "two Koreas" is a product of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression to continue to tightly grasp south Korea and realize their objectives of aggression against the whole of Korea and ultimately against Asia.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"... the U.S. imperialists and south Korean reactionaries are opposed to the reunification of our country, pursuing the permanent division of Korea. They are going berserk in plotting to create 'two Koreas' in order to perpetuate the present division of our country." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, pp 123-124)

As it became impossible to realize their ambitions to perpetrate aggression against the whole of Korea by their "policy of strength," the U.S. imperialists came up with the heinous plot to create "two Koreas" in order to permanently divide our people in two, perpetuating the division of Korea.

Even though following World War II U.S. imperialism viciously perpetrated outrageous intervention in internal affairs and wars of aggression against Korea and other countries in Asia, it could not escape repeated defeats in the region. U.S. imperialism suffered an ignominious defeat in the Korean war and subsequently, everywhere in Asia it ceaselessly took drubbings, driven into inextricably grave military and political crises. In particular, as the political, economic, and military might of our country and the influencing power have become extraordinarily strengthened and the overall revolutionary forces in Asia have rapidly grown, U.S. imperialism has been ever more driven into a defensive position and their bases for aggression began irretrievably disintegrating. This means that the U.S. imperialist "policy of strength" and strategy of aggression no longer count today when the spirit of peoples in the struggle for anti-imperialist sovereignty has become more heightened.

Under conditions that its strategy of aggression by "strength" has come to face a total bankruptcy, U.S. imperialism is now trying to realize its objectives of aggression, clinging to its crafty "two-faced tactics" under the guise of "peace." The U.S. imperialist "two-faced tactics" is the most heinous and vicious technique of aggression aimed at covering up its "policy of strength." Every time they founder in a crisis, the imperialists customarily come up with "strategy of peace," "two-faced tactics," pursuing their war policy hiding behind it.

The plot to create "two Koreas" is a product of, and a link in, precisely such U.S. imperialist policy of aggression.

Essentially, the U.S. imperialist plot to create "two Koreas" is aimed at permanently obliterating the existence of a unified Korea as one country, as one people, permanently dividing the North and South into two different

countries, two different peoples, and turning the internal national affairs of the North and South into the affairs of two different countries, two different peoples.

This graphically shows how viciously U.S. imperialism is maneuvering to hold south Korea in its hands, standing in the way of the reunification of Korea and to turn it into its permanent colonial military base for aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia.

Following the ugly plot of U.S. imperialism to create "two Koreas," the reactionaries of Japan and the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang of south Korea are each pursuing their own ugly objectives.

The reactionary ruling circles of Japan, starting from their ambitions of aggression against south Korea, are taking a positive part in the U.S. imperialist plot to create "two Koreas," taking on the role of "a flying column" for the realization. By hatching the plot of "two Koreas," they are trying to achieve their ulterior motives to extend their tentacles of aggression deeper into south Korea, to exploit south Korea's cheap labor as they please, to turn south Korea into their sales market, into their investment area.

Frenzied in making their dream of remaining long in power come true under the aegis of their masters, the puppet gang of traitor Pak Chong-hui are trying to sell out south Korea as double colony to the U.S.-Japanese aggressors via the permanent division of the country and people; and in exchange for the sellout, they are trying to sustain their colonial fascist regime and their ugly lives.

The plot of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to create "two Koreas" is thus a way of inflicting even greater miseries on our people, keeping our one nation permanently divided, and as such, is a very grave maneuvering designed to achieve their sinister objectives, which can never be tolerated.

At present, the internal and external splittists are hatching more blatantly than at any time their heinous plot to create "two Koreas."

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are persistently maneuvering to legitimize "two Koreas" by hook or by crook, coming up with such things as "cross recognition" or "entry into the United Nations" under the guise of so-called "de facto recognition."

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"We absolutely cannot agree to so-called 'cross recognition' of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys which is aimed at keeping our country permanently divided into the North and South by the creation of 'two Koreas.'" ("Talk with the Editor in Chief of the Japanese Politico-ideological Magazine SEKAI," p 28)



The "cross recognition" which the U.S. imperialists came up with is a sinister stratagem to perpetuate the division into "two Koreas," legitimizing the division of Korea as a division "recognized" internationally, in disregard of the sovereignty of our people.

Mouthing that if the socialist countries "recognize" the south Korean puppet regime, the scoundrels themselves will "recognize" us, U.S. imperialism is craftily maneuvering to sell so-called "plan for cross recognition" to anyone, and the Japanese reactionaries are frenziedly playing up to it for the realization. Recently, the splittists, going one step farther, are trying by this or that means to force those countries which have diplomatic relations only with us, to enter into diplomatic relations with the south Korean puppets, dressing up the south Korean puppet group as if it were some "political power" exercising sovereignty.

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are mouthing that "cross recognition" will be guaranteeing "peace" for Korea and will be a "rational way" of resolving the Korean issue, but this is no more than a ludicrous sophistry designed to deceive the public opinion of the world.

"Cross recognition" can neither be a "guarantee" for any kind of peace in Korea nor be any way of solving the reunification question.

The real objective the splittists have their sight on through "cross recognition" is gaining a permanent grip on south Korea, perpetuating the division of our country by means of making "two Koreas" an internationally accomplished fact by having the south Korean puppet regime recognized via "cross recognition." Again, by creating two mutually hostile states within one land, within one nation, this is aimed at satisfying their ambitions of aggression by intensifying national division and confrontation and eventually unleashing a war of aggression in Korea.

Even though the internal and external splittists are viciously maneuvering to bring off "cross recognition," it can never be realized.

The "political power" of south Korea, a completely enslaved regime, a colonial puppet regime which has no real political, economic, and military power and which cannot represent any one of the Korean people, can never be an object with which independent countries should enter into relations. Therefore, to speak about any "recognition" for the south Korean puppet regime is preposterous in itself and is an intolerable act of defilement against the sovereignty of our people.

"Entry into the United Nation" being mouthed by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys is no better, no worse than "cross recognition" as a device for permanent division.

"Entry into the United Nations" is a device designed to turn the division forced by outside forces into a division our people have themselves

chosen, to turn "two Koreas" into an internationally legitimized accomplished fact, by applying to the divided Koreas the same international relations which recognize the existence and position of UN member nations as independent states.

For such sinister objectives, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are ceaselessly attempting to accomplish the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" of south and north Korea and the "unilateral entry into the United Nations" of south Korea.

If the "unilateral entry into the United Nations" of south Korea is allowed, the puppet regime of south Korea will be behaving as if it were the legitimate state in Korea; if the North and South of Korea should simultaneously enter, in the state of being divided, then our country which was one nation would be divided into two states internationally, and the division of Korea would become permanent.

Permanent division into two Koreas would drive all of the people of the North and South into a really grave national misfortune.

If the division continues endlessly, our people will be experiencing misfortune and suffering incalculably greater than the suffering inflicted by the division of the past 30-plus years; and neither our generation nor posterity will be able to cast off a tragic destiny.

The "entry into the United Nations" of the splittists basically runs counter to the vital interests of the Korean people, and as such, absolutely cannot materialize.

Meanwhile, coming up with so-called "balance of power," U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are trying to provide a "guarantee" for the perpetual division of Korea.

If the "cross recognition" and "entry into the United Nations" are devices to internationally legitimize the perpetual division of Korea, the "balance of power" is a device to underpin the perpetual division by force of arms and hasten the policy of aggression and war.

Talking about maintaining "balance of power" in the Korean Peninsula, the U.S. imperialists are going berserk in reinforcing their bases for aggression, increasing their military forces in south Korea and vicinity.

While trying by hook or by crook to weasel out of real withdrawal of its aggressive armed forces, U.S. imperialism is actually increasing the armed forces of its Navy and Air Force in south Korea under the guise of "measures to compensate" for the "phased withdrawal of U.S. ground troops," and is bringing in modern murder weapons in quantities, giving more dollars and weapons to the south Korean puppets. Meanwhile, U.S. imperialism is taking practical steps not only to use the bases in Japan

but also to bring in even the armed forces of the "Self-Defense Force," in case of war in Korea.

This shows that the "balance of power" of U.S. imperialism is a shield behind which to bring in aggressive armed forces and is a slogan to intensify confrontation with us.

The U.S. imperialist machinations of military aggression being carried on under the guise of "balance of power" poses a great threat to the peace and security of Korea and Asia.

Under conditions that the armed forces of both sides are deployed face to face amid national animosity and confrontation being encouraged, the state of uneasiness and tension and the threat of war cannot be dissolved in our country. If military maneuverings continue under the guise of "balance of power," it is in the scheme of things that the state of tension will be further aggravated which ultimately could wreak the havoc of war.

Even though U.S. imperialism and its lackeys are trying to rationalize a perpetual division of Korea by sophistry such as "realistic" or "legitimate," the criminal plot to create "two Koreas" which will be bringing perpetual misfortune to our people cannot be legitimized by any means and its aggressive nature can never be covered up.

The danger of a perpetual division of Korea is precisely rooted in the vicious machinations of the U.S. imperialists for aggression. None but the U.S. imperialists are the basic obstacle standing in the way of the reunification of our country and are the root cause of all the misfortune of our people.

If genuine peace and peaceful reunification are to be achieved in Korea, U.S. imperialism must withdraw from south Korea and all the aggression machinations of the scoundrels must be removed at the earliest possible date.

The criminal plot to create "two Koreas" is being brought to an even more intolerable stage by the puppet gang of traitor Pak Chong-hui.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The main domestic obstacles to the reunification of the country are the machinations of the south Korean reactionaries to perpetuate the national division." ("Answers to Questions Posed by Foreign Journalists," Vol 2, p 187)

The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang who are sustaining their lives clinging to outside forces, are taking a positive part in the U.S. imperialist plot to create "two Koreas," trying to keep the country and the people permanently divided by perpetuating the state of artificial division.

To divide in two our land, one contiguous integral land, and to "foreignize" our nation, one homogeneous nation, is becoming, to the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, a way of living. The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are trying to seek their way out in continuing national division and realize their ugly ambitions to remain long in power.

In pursuit of such objectives, the puppet gang, disregarding the unanimous aspirations of the entire nation, the will of world peace-loving peoples, and the just world opinion, are desperately perpetrating their perpetual division machinations, positively following their U.S.-Japanese masters.

Trying to find their way out in perpetual division, the south Korean puppets who are driven into a predicament, internally and externally isolated, have been opposing out of hand the most rational, fair and just fatherland reunification lines and proposals our party and the government of the republic have consistently presented. Ultimately, the scoundrels pursued the road to releasing what was called "special statement" proclaiming national division a matter of "policy"; and today, they are taking it to a more dangerous stage.

Mouthing sophistry such as achieving reunification would take a minimum of "two generations or 50 years," the reunification question is one that must be handled "as slowly as waging a 100-year war," or their current task is "not reunification but peace," the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are spreading "impossibility of reunification" and "advantages of division."

In an effort to agglutinate and perpetuate the division, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are trying to make two hostile states remain forever on one land by first of all building a political wall between the North and South and organizing the "revitalization administration" into a thorough perpetual division system.

Having organized the "revitalization" dictatorship wielding the bayonet, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are strengthening, relying on the dictatorship, the perpetual division system in south Korea in every possible way, subordinating everything to North-South confrontation and perpetual division.

By the criminal machinations of the puppets who make division their business going against the nation, the social structure of south Korea is being turned into one of hostile confrontation against the northern half of the republic, and among the south Korean people is being inspired a sense of blind hostility against the northern half of the republic. South Korea is being turned into a "foreign region" completely isolated from the northern half of the republic.

Again, in an effort to strengthen the downright confrontation system, the perpetual division system, in south Korea, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are ever more clinging to U.S. imperialism and the Japanese militarists,

selling out south Korea to the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries as a thing of complete political subordination.

The south Korean puppet regime is no more than a political instrument whose sole purpose is to faithfully execute the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement, a political instrument which has neither the authority nor the ability to independently formulate and execute its policies. Precisely this being so, even the western press exposed that the "revitalization administration" of south Korea is no more than a "lady-in-waiting administration" existing for her U.S.-Japanese masters and that south Korea has fallen to the status of one of U.S. states or one of Japan's prefectures.

The puppet gang of traitor Pak Chong-hui are ever more frenziedly trying to strengthen the perpetual division system not only politically but in the military and economic spheres as well.

Under slogans such as "the nurturing of real ability" or "all-out security," the south Korean puppet gang are mobilizing all available resources of men and materiel to increase the puppet armed forces, to hasten "modernization" of the equipment, to strengthen military potentialities, on the one hand, and are going berserk in strengthening their military fascist rule.

The puppet gang, who make national division their way of living, are attending the U.S. troops as their "saviors," as their "protectors," pleading for the permanent stationing of the U.S. imperialist aggressive armed forces, and have gone to the extent of making such a ludicrous utterance as "the U.S. troops, because they are united with us in common destiny, are homogeneous members of the nation." On the excuse of "troop withdrawal" which remains yet to be implemented, the scoundrels are begging for more U.S. imperialist military "aid" and are bringing in on a grand scale modern armament such as aircraft and warships.

Thus today the whole of south Korea is covered with military bases and barracks aimed at provoking another war and is being ever more thoroughly turned into one military adjunct to serve the policy of the U.S. imperialists for aggression and war.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, never one to hesitate to commit whatever act of treason against the country and the people if necessary for perpetual division of the nation, betrayed their ugliness of getting ever closer to the Japanese reactionaries and begging for their "protection" as the story of "withdrawal" of U.S. ground troops broke, and are positively bringing the Japanese militarists into south Korea.

How frenzied the south Korean puppet gang are in strengthening their slavish politicomilitary collusion with the Japanese reactionaries, bringing them into south Korea, can be clearly seen in that the scoundrels are even speaking of "ROK-Japanese common destiny" and "ROK-Japanese

common security." This is the gibberish of treason which is an exact repetition of the "Japan-Korea being one" and "the same ancestry, the same root" the Japanese militarists concocted in bygone days.

The south Korean puppets, who have long been intensifying military collusion with Japan such as exchanging military personnel and military intelligence and "unifying" the standards of weapons and military command systems, are today hastening efforts together with the Japanese reactionaries to create "ROK-U.S.-Japan organization for cooperation in security" and form "tripartite military alliance." Forces of Japanese militarism, swarming into south Korea along the road opened by the south Korean puppet gang, are extending the tentacles of reinvasion even deeper, and south Korea is faced with the danger of being turned into a double military colony of the United States and Japan.

At the same time, by turning the south Korean economy into an economy enslaved to the United States and Japan, and ruthlessly trampling on even the common character of our people's economic life, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are even more deepening national division.

By the traitorous policy of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to rely on outside forces, the south Korean economy has been turned into a regional economy of the United States and Japan, an economy intrinsically different from a self-supporting national economy, and south Korea has fallen to the status of an economic colony where outside forces prevail. Thus the economic basis and feasibility to realize cooperation and exchanges between the North and South and develop the national economy in a unified way are being more and more obliterated.

The total foreign capital brought into south Korea reached as high as \$14 billion as of the end of August 1977, and because of this, the national economy in south Korea is being ruthlessly trampled on. At present the south Korean economy, completely chained to foreign capital, is becoming its target of exploitation, and the industrial district on the southern coast where over 70 percent of south Korean industry is concentrated, is becoming a Japan's regional economy, having been brought under Japan's Kansai economic sphere.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang, by selling out interests to foreign imperialists, are trying to make it possible for the imperialists to bring in aggressive armed forces under the pretext of "protection of interests." Precisely bespeaking this are the utterances of the scoundrels such as "introduction of foreign capital has the same effect as the presence of troops" or "introduction of Japanese monopoly capital makes it possible for them to bring in armed forces for the protection of their interests."

Thus the economic policy of the south Korean puppet gang to rely on outside forces has gone to extremes, and because of this, the south

Korean economy is being literally turned into a colonial economy completely chained to the economic sphere of the United States and Japan.

Because of the criminal machinations of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to divide our nation, which is a single nation, into two nations, today the danger of perpetual division is growing bigger.

To deny the nation itself, to divide one nation into two different nations, is an intolerable act of treason against the country and the people which cuts the blood vessel of the nation.

The puppet gang who hold "anticommunism" as "the first and foremost national policy," are utilizing it as an important means of separation and perpetual division of the nation.

With "anticommunism" having pierced the very marrow, the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang claim that they cannot live together with the communists and are preaching the south Korean people to nationally part with the people of the northern half. Indeed this is an absurd utterance only "anticommunist" fanatics could make.

Within one nation there could be people with different ideologies, ideals, and creeds; moreover, differences in ideal and creed could not become the criteria for separating and characterizing one and the same nation.

Again, the south Korean puppet gang, by obliterating the common character of the nation, distorting history, and doing away with the innate characteristics of the nation in culture, way of life, and customs, are trying to divide one nation into two different nations.

The decadent western bourgeois culture, the Japanese style, the Japanese way of life, and "the U.S. way of life" which are flooding south Korea are becoming a dangerous poison which defiles the innate culture, way of life, and customs of the nation and turns the south Korean people into mental cripples. Because of this, the innate national quality of our people and the common national character in mental and moral life are gradually disappearing in south Korea.

The south Korean puppets are strengthening the confrontation system, the perpetual division system, on the one hand, and are trying to rationalize their maneuverings for perpetual division, coming up with all kinds of splittist proposals such as "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" and "nonaggression pact."

The "nonaggression pact" the puppet gang are mouthing is claimed to be for the purpose of providing a "guarantee" for either side not to invade the other under conditions that the present North-South division is maintained intact; but the claim itself is nothing more than an attempt to legitimize the division. This is a sinister technique contrived to turn

the national division into a division "agreed upon" between the North and South and then make our people voluntarily accept "two Koreas."

All this bespeaks that indeed the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang are the most diabolic flunkey splittists standing in the way of fatherland reunification, trampling on the interests of the country and the people and the unanimous aspirations of all fellow countrymen, and are the ringleaders of treason against the country and the people. Also, this shows that the machinations of the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang to agglutinate and perpetuate the state of artificial division that has been created by the occupation of south Korea by U.S. imperialism, are reaching a very grave stage.

The criminal machinations of internal and external splittists to keep Korea permanently divided in two completely run counter to the will and aim of our people and world peace-loving peoples unanimously wishing the reunification of the country.

The shameless plot of internal and external splittists to create "two Koreas" is an intolerable act of defilement against our people and is a wanton act of violation against the dignity and sovereignty of the nation.

Our people condemn in the name of the nation the criminal machinations of internal and external splittists to keep the country and the people permanently divided, and resolutely insist that the splittists give up their shameful criminal act.

Our people who ardently desire the reunification of the fatherland shall never tolerate any machination of internal and external splittists to agglutinate the national division.

Korea is one and so is the Korean people. Ours is one homogeneous nation that has lived in one land in its long history, carrying on one bloodline; ours is one contiguous indivisible land.

U.S. imperialism must give up its plot to create "two Koreas"; in accordance with UN resolutions and its own public pledges, must completely withdraw its aggressive armed forces and murder weapons from south Korea; must keep its hands off Korea.

The reactionary ruling circles of Japan, too, must not engage in obstructing the reunification of our country dancing to the U.S. scenario of "two Koreas," and must not support the south Korean puppets in their splittist machinations.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet gang must give up their ugly machinations to permanently split the country and the people, clinging to outside forces, to seek in them their way out for survival and find the way to remain long in power, and must step aside from "political power" in accordance with the demands of the south Korean people.



If, despite the unanimous denunciation by the entire Korean people and world peace-loving peoples, they should continue to move along the road of perpetual division and treason against the country and the people, getting a ride on the coattails of their U.S.-Japanese masters, then the Pak Chong-hui puppet gang shall not escape the stern judgment of the people.

The will of the Korean people--to crush the machinations of internal and external splittists and bring about the reunification of the country, loyally upholding the 3-point principle and 5-point line on fatherland reunification enunciated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--is immutable and there is no force in this world that can stand in the way of this struggle.

The criminal machinations of internal and external splittists to keep Korea permanently divided cannot but fail and the cause of our people for fatherland reunification shall be inevitably attained.

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